CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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and Poona.

EDITED BY
E. S. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREVI.

VOL: X. NO. 50 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 28, 1922. TWO ANNAS

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
4th March	MALWA	10,941
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,963
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
28th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA *	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th ,,	KALYAN	8,987
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA*	16,825

MALWA, NARKUNDA, *MANTUA, * NALDERA, * KALYAN — Through steamers from Australia. Through steamer from China.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
8th Mar.	NIRVANA	8,021
22nd Mar.	MANDALA	8,246
5th April	NEVASA	9,071
19th May	MASHOBRA	8,286
1st June	MANELA	8,303

* PROCEEDS TO LONDON.

SAILING FOR CHINA

1st March	..	SICILIA	Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong & Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	
1922		
24th Feb.	Mantua	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th March	Naldera	
6th May	Malwa	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
28th Feb	MANDALA	Karachi direct.
28th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh direct.
2nd March	BARJORA	E. & S. Africa.
3rd Mar.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
8th ,,	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
9th ,,	KARAPARA	K. & P. Gulf.
End February or Early Mar.	ORNA	Australian Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 123.

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CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 165.

Telephone No. 1899.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	7th Mar.	21st Mar.
Indus Maru	T Nishimura	23rd Mar.	6th Apr.
Saigon Maru	S. Ohno	27th Mar.	10th Apr.
Burma Maru	I Kobayashi	13th Apr.	27th Apr

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Captain	Tons,	Arrival	Departure
Wakasa Maru	C. Shirai	8137	24th Feb	12th March
Fukushima Maru	J. Shibutami	6968	2nd Mar	17th Mar
TsurugaMaru	Y Masuzumi	6088	13th Mar	28th Mar
MorokaMaru	B Takiguchi	4469	31st Mar	15th Ap

For freight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay

BANKING

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTRS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Desai, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Maneckji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods also received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interested allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs 500 to Rs 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Horsby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 287.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs. 7,58,73,526.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,44,74,606.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	Rs. 5,31,11,467.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman,
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager:
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid up Capital	F. 55,000,000	„ £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	F. 47,750,000	„ £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.

EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Ampenan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Probolinggo.
Cheribon.	Semarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar.	Tegal.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden.
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.

BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

PARIS BANKERS:—Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.

NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Coy., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.

Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkow	Penang	Yuilo
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Madras
	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£2,400,000
Reserve Fund	£2,400,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

SPECIAL BENEFIT ALLOWED

BY THE

BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., LAHORE.

OF

AUTOMATIC REVIVAL OF POLICIES.

For particulars and other information apply to—

B. N. SATHE, Secretary, B. I. Co. Ltd., *Poona City.*

K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., Head Office, Lahore.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „	11,86,84,250
PAID UP „	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

KARACHI, Jamshed N. B. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Creber, Branch Manager.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co Ltd. Marine Underwriters.

PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durege and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St, Calcutta.

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS KIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Kamathi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Action Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.

For particulars apply to

HEAD OFFICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

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CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fesulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.

HEAD OFFICE,

1, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £35,542,774
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head Agency at BATAVIA

BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandiermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djonja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tasing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Tenok Betong
Medan	Tjiantjap
Padang	Weltevredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit's Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply to Box No. 7779 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2965

WANTED—A young PARSI MATRICULATE for outdoor work. Apply F. N. MODY, 3/5, Hornby Road, Fort.
A R3000

WANTED—TEACHERS for the Dxinamurti Vinay Mandir, Bhavnagar. Graduates preferred. Apply stating terms and qualifications to N. K. BHAT, Niyamak.
A R2989

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply sharp. Personally to Dr. HARILAL GANESH BUSSA, Noor Mansion, Abdul Rehman Street.
A R2998

WANTED—APPLICANTS seeking employment, to apply for Terms (enclosing 1 anna stamp) to KAPOON & CO., Employment Suppliers(Fatehpuri Road.
A R2995

WANTED—A LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Mclvor Zenana Hospital at Sibi. Pay Rs. 400. Applications should be addressed to the CIVIL SURGEON, SIBI (BALUCHISTAN).
A C12094

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SURGEON from 1st March or nearest date to conduct anti-malarial operations in Savantvadi State. Pay 175 p.m. T. A. No private practice allowed. Reply by wire and send testimonials etc. to undersigned. G. L. MACGREGOR, Political Agent, Savantvadi, Belgaum, 20th February, 1922.
A R12267

WANTED—The Service Supplying Co, Karteki Building near Carnac Bridge, Bombay, undertake to secure employment for cooks, buttlers, ayahs, khansamas, coolies artisans, typists, clerks, store-keepers, wiremen, drivers, etc. Apply with copies of testimonials or personally and state the minimum salary you will accept for India or overseas.
A R3009

WANTED ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN on the temporary establishment on pay of 150-5-200 and 200-10-300 with advantages of Special Provident Fund. Only those who have had good experience in architects' offices required. Apply with specimen drawings and copies of architects' testimonials to:—GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT, P. W. D. Secretariat, Lahore.
A 12283

WANTED—A first class DYER and BLEACHER for the Jajodia Cotton Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, none need apply who has not had an extensive experience of dying and bleaching of yarn and cloth in first class Cotton Mills, applicant must be uncroughly conversant with all the process of dying and bleaching and the various shades and designs. Apply stating salary and copies of testimonials to THE MANAGING AGENTS, Jajodia Cotton Mills Ltd., 1, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.
A R12230

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEERS on the temporary establishment of the Executive Engineer Malsiras District, Nira Right Bank Canal Applications to reach the undersigned before 15th March 1922. Those who have passed Sub-overseers final examination and have experience of survey, prparation of plans and estimate and construction of Irrigation works will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. (Sd.) B. K. BOSE Executive Engineer Malsiras District.
A C12276

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG MOHAMEDAN GRADUATE of literary taste wants EMPLOYMENT as Secretary or Assistant. Excellent character. Highest references. Write Box No. 7778, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2964

AN experienced Hindu graduate is willing to proceed Germany to represent any trade or agency business both export and import by staying there. Apply Box No. 7790, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2991

A Smart young Typist with five years office experience wants a job. Please apply Box No. 7786, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
B R2983

OPEN for immediate engagement a highly qualified Civil and Mechanical Engineer (Indian) over 12 years' experience in India and abroad. Willing to take up any kind of Construction or other work. Correspond with Box No. 7788, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2982

AN energetic Hindu gentleman with business experience of over 16 years having worked as Manager of an Import and export firm wishes to go to Germany or other parts of Europe, America or Japan and is willing to Act as Agent of Indian firms on very reasonable terms. Please write to Box No. 7771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2934

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922 in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,901 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3
C R2551

TO BE LET—SHOW ROOM at Gowalia Tank Road suitable for Motor Cars or shops. Also small garage or godown at back. Apply to Box No. 7787, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2985

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in Amarchand Building on Ballard Road, immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies Offices. Shops or Show Rooms. Also offices on first floor; all blocks facing see. Situated near Alexandra Dock mole station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 and 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208/10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3886 de

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

PALACIOUS BUNGALOW facing sea with garden and upto date fittings at Warden Road. Apply H. A. OOMER on the premises after 5 in the evening.
C R3005

LARGE SHOW-ROOMS at Queen's Road, just opp. Marine Lines Station T. No. 3637.
C R2981

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.
JA

FOR SALE—Three well FURNISHED MOTOR CARS, second-hand, quite in running order Renoult; Clemant Bayard and Gladiator. Prices on application. Cars on view at the Company's Premises. Please apply ACME MFG. CO., LTD., Sleater Road, Grant Road; Bombay.
Ja R2996

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—MANILLA PAPERS, size 20" x 30" one side glazed. Apply with samples and lowest quotations to M. VEERARAGHAVAN 1st floor A Block Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
P R3001

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIAL PARTNER for Manufacturing Metal Polisher Liqued, Paste and powder waterproof cloth Oil cloth and Golden Lacquers. For further particular please write to Box 7793, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3007

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL TAXI OWNERS are invited to apply for particulars of the KOSMOS (Circular) TAMPERPROOF TAXIMETERS hired out at 10 annas per day INCLUSIVE, by the Sole Agents, STEWART-JACKS (MOTORS) LTD., 6, New Queen's Road.
T C12269

WILLIAM GREEN & CO., Wine Merchants, Frere Road have opened a RETAIL BRANCH at 65, Parsee Bazar Street, next to Bengali School where fresh Ham Bacon and Cheese and all known brands of wines can be had at market rates
T R2997

THE Lucknow Paper Mills managed by Indian Directorate make Whites, Cream Laids, Badamis, Superior Badamis, Browns Blottings, Coloureds from indigenous raw materials. Quality, durability incomparable. Rate and terms on application to SECRETARY.
T C12081

ON VIEW—Albert Raymond Esq's very valuable furniture by Roberts and Devji Canji full size iron frame cottage piano by John Strohmenger ebony carved furniture chesterfields, almyrahs, English ice board, electric figure lamps, silver Cabinets, etc. at No. 19 New Marine Lines Sale on SATURDAY, the 4th March at 2-30 p.m. BENNETT & CO.
T R3008

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy (V. P. P. charges As. 5).
10656

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 1st of March 1922, the Registered Office of The Diamond Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., will be removed from No. 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, to E. D. Sassoon's Building No. 2 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
By the order of the Board,
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.
C12277

RACEHORSES FOR SALE

THE following horses are for Sale as owner desires to cease runing horses under W.I.T.C. Rules. For performances see Racing Calendar. They are all absolutely sound with the exception of "SWEET ADARE" who has slightly jarred herself.
"SWEET ADARE" filly by Lomond—Semi Girl, 4 years, 1st Division.
"VALLANCE" g. by Valens—Facet aged, 1st Division.
"COLDEN TREASURY" filly, by Golden Sun—Sanction, 4 years, 2nd Division.
"ATROCITY" g. by Roi Herode—Morrow, 6 years, 2nd Division.
"TREDDLE" g. by Tredennis—Elspeth, aged, 2nd Division.
"TROSTAN" g. by Earla Mor—Sunny Side, aged, 2nd Division.
"LIKE MAGIC" filly, by white Magic—Scotchlike, 5 years, 3rd Division.
"DAPHNIS" g. by Gentle Shepherd—Roseneath, 4 years, 3rd Division.
"FLORELLA" filly by Florist—Minella, 4 years, 3rd Division.
"CEREMONY" filly by Royal Canopy—Silver Rod, 3 years.
"THE MINX" filly by Great Sport—Mindful, 3 years.
"DUNBAR" c. Arab 14 hands aged.
For further particulars and prices apply
G. E. D. LANGLEY,
C/o LANGLEY and Co.,
Oriental Bldgs, Fort.
R2987

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on 1st proximo at Nasik under the charge of Mr. R. L. Phillips.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th February, 1922.
C12229

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the share olders of the Albert Press Company, Ltd., will be held on 15th March, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, to consider the business mentioned in the original Notice dated 25th January, 1922.
Dated this 23rd day of February, 1922.
MORESHWAR HURRISCHANDRA.
Director.
R2994

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. D T. Chudgar (Dahyabhai Tribhowandas Chudgar) who was in our office has now been DISCHARGED. The public are hereby warned not to recognise him as our agent or to have any dealing with him as our representative. Any dealing of the kind would be on the risk and responsibility of the party making the same.
SHETH NAGINLAL MAGANLAL,
17/13, Dadu Building.
1st Floor, Marine Street, Bombay.
R2995

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the purchase and demolition of certain temporary buildings in Argaum and Assaye Lines at Aurangabad will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon of the 20th March, 1922.
2. Tender forms, conditions of sale and other particulars of the buildings can be obtained at the office of the undersigned or at that of the S. D. O. Military Works Aurangabad during office hours except Sundays and holidays.
Secundderabad, 22nd February, 1922.
E. W. S. MAHON,
Lt.-Col., R.E.,
D.A.D.M.W., Secunderabad.
TA C12275

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SCALED TENDERS are invited by the Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of Rubber goods during the twelve months 1st April, 1922 to 31st March, 1923, the same to delivered on the dates specified against each item in the Tender.
Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 10 per copy to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's office not later than 2 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th April, 1922.
Samples should be furnished by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway, Moghalpura, so as to reach not later than the 28th March 1922.
The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.
Office of Controller of
Stores, Moghalpura (Lahore)
dated 24th February, 1922.
C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W Railway.
C12286

THE LIGHT OF ASIA POTTERY WORKS LIMITED.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the members of the above Company pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of March 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering:—
(1) The Statutory Report of the Company's work.
(2) The Agent' Agreement amended as under:—on page 2 clause (c) lines 3 and 5 for the word "Issued" read "Paid up."
(3) To confirm the appointment of the Auditors of the Company, and to fix their remuneration.
(4) Such other business as under the provisions of the said Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act 1913 should or may be transacted thereat.
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th day of February, 1922, to 10th day of March, 1922 both days inclusive.
Dated this 25th day of February, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
MASTER BROS. & CO.,
Agents.
C3010

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of Clothing materials, the same to be delivered on the dates specified against each item in the tender.
Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 21st March, 1922.
Samples should be forwarded by post, postage paid to the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway, Moghalpura, so as to reach him not later than the 14th March, 1922.
The Agent of the North Western Railway, reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.
C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores
N. W. Ry.
Office of Controller of
Stores' Office, Moghalpura,
Dated 13th February, 1922.
TA C12213

LOST SHARES

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 41 Old Deferred Shares numbered 131, 1305, 1762, 1770, 2372, 3051, 4225, 4892, 5571, 5762, 6434, 6530, 8222, 8505, 9629, 10170, 10269, 10959, 10970, 11146, 11147, 11732, 11768, 11837, 11862, 11874, 12279, 13939, 14903, 14904, 15130, 17245, 17330, 17631 17632, 17960, 18021, 18699, 18701, 21110, 22110, and registered in the name of Mr Muncherji Nowroji Guzdar, have been MISLAID or LOST, and duplicates for the same have been issued. The public is warned against dealing with the original shares and any attempted dealing with the same will be fraudulent and will render the parties concerned in such dealings liable to the penalties of the law.
By order of the Board
(Sd.) R. D. TATA,
Director.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1922.
C12271

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VITHALDAS NATHOOBHAI, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor, residing at Lotpur, Talka Jafrabad in Kathiawar merchant .....Deceased.
GOPALJI NATHOOBHAI, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bharbhai Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay Merchant .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 16th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD,
The 16th day of February, 1922.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
True Copy.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C12285

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 5200 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.
Plaint presented and filed 12th day of December, 1921.
SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
RANGILDAS LALLOOBHAI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
VS.
1 GOVIND ATMARAM, (2) GANESH KRISHNA PUNDLE, (3) SHRIDHAR BALAR, (4) DAMODAR VINAYAK, (5) NARHARI RAVJI, (6) JANARDHAR VIDHYADHAR, (7) PANDHARINATH SADASHIV, (8) SHANKER GOVIND, (9) BAPURAO BALAJI, (10) DAMODAR KESHAV, (11) RAGHUNATHKESHAV, (12) GOVIND NARAYAN, (13) DAMODAR RAMCHANDRA, (14) VISHNU NARAYAN, (15) GANESH SADASHIV, (16) NARAYEN SHRIDHARAND, (17) GANESH SADASHIV GOKHALE, all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, residing in Zaobasbart Thakurdwar, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.
GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has field a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be ordered to forthwith vacate and deliver upto the plaintiff vacant possession of the portions of the premises mentioned in the plaint herein their respective occupation; for a decree against the 1st defendant Govind-Atmaram for the sum of Rs. 22 set against his name in column 6 of schedule Bannesed to the plaint as arrear of rents for the months of July and August, 1921, for a decree against the defendants respectively for compensation for use and occupation of the said premises at the rates per month set against their names respectively in columns of the said schedule B from the 1st day of September, 1921, until possession of the portions of the said premises in their occupation respectively is delivered up to the plaintiff and for the costs of this suit.
you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 20th day of March, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person, or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit; you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 19th day of December, 1921.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 19th day of December, 1921.
Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys
C12290

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KASHINATH NARAYAN PARELKAR, of Bombay Somvavshi Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, Saperviser 1st Grade,, Presidency Executive Engineer's Office residing at Parel Village without the Fort of Bombay deceased for the use and benefit of his minor sons Narhar Kashinath Parelkar and Appa Kashinath Parelkar and limited until one of them attains majority.
Bai LAXMIBAI, widow of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Somvavshi Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel Village without the Fort, of Bombay .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 7th day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 8th day of February, 1922.
Messrs. SABNIS AND GOREGAOKER.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.
AUCTION SALE OF 91 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 2968 of 1921.
David Fulton and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
The Eastern Commercial Corporation, Ltd. ..... Defendants.
Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Dhunjishaw Hormusji Bulsara, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and on account and at the risk of the Eastern Commercial Corporation, Ltd., the defendants abovenamed, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the said suit on the 14th day of January 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction to-morrow TUESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the godown of Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapoorji on Belvedere Road, Mazagaon, the undermentioned goods.
91 drums Bleaching Powder.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of the next day.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th Feb. 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MAJESTIC
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10 30. p. m.
ONE WEEK MORE!!!
THE KOHINOOR MARVEL
SATI TORAL
A beautiful Moral Story adapted from the ancient true history of Kathiawar
COMING! COMING!! COMING!!
NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!!
A New Thundering super serial
VANISHING——TRAILS
Featuring
FRANKLYN FARNUM

THE Alexandra Cinema
BELLASIS ROAD,
near BYCULLA CLUB.
TO-NIGHT.
THE VULTURE'S CLAW
This production was taken in the most picturesque places of Italy and France,
COMING! COMING!! COMING!!
NEXT WEEK!!!
VANISHING TRAILS
A new Thundering super serial Featuring FRANKLYN FARNUM.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkalatarsha Sangit Co.
Founded by Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE
Wednesday 1st March at 8-30 p.m.
Hach Mulacha Bap
Saturday 4th March at 8-30 p.m.
Rakshasi Mahatvakanksha
Sunday 5th March at 3 p.m.
Sanyasacha Sansar
Proprietors { V B. P. S. N. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
Cinematinee at 6-30: p. m.
"A Twilight Baby"
"JOSHUA JEWT'S ROMANCE"
At 9-30 p. m
The World Famous magicians and Illusionists
SINOR CH FALO
and
Signorina Polermo.
assisted by their own Company of 10 artistes in
"The Garden of Mystery"
Positively the most Elaborate Scenic novelty ever presented on any stage.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
VARIETY & CINEMA.
DOROTHY DALTON
IN
"THE MATING OF MARCELLA"
Special Engagement of The World Famous Chinese acrobatic Troupe.
SCHAU SCHAU
NEW NOVEL ASTOUNDING ACROBATIC FEATS.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Italy's Strong Man
MARIO CUA TA ANSONIA
in
"THE GIANT'S STRUGGLE"

THE "STAR"
To-night and This Week
A Marvel of Science
"The Invisible Ray"
"The Invisible Ray"
"The Invisible Ray"
FURTHER THREE, EPISODES
Episode 11th. "THE DYNAMITERS"
" 12th "AVENGED"
" 13th "THE MANIAC"
together with
The latest Tropical Budget and A Screeming Comic.
FULL ORCHESTRA PLAYING IN OUR 7 and 10-30 shows daily.
4 Shows daily, commencing, 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 Saturday and Sunday extra Matinee at 3-30.
Special arrangements for Ladies and Families in reserved class, Box, Balcony and Sofa seats.
"THE STAR CINEMA"
Bombay's Newest & Princely Picture-palace
Tram Terminus, Grant Road,
POPULAR PRICES

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and FIFTH WEEK
APATHE SERIAL
Hair-Raising Hazards! Spine-tingling stunts! Throbbing thrill!
A HIGH POWERED SERIAL WITH JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
IN
"The Sky Ranger"
Episode 11. THE SEETHING POOL.
" 12. THE WHIRLING MANACE
TOM SANTSCHI.
IN
"SAGE BRUSH MUSKETEERS"
The most powerful western drama in 2 part, much sparkling comedy in the picture as well as thrithing action
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m. Saturday and Bank holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

LAST WEEK
SHELAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
LOCATION;
GIRGAUM, CHURNI ROAD.
Late Stephen's Stable Premises
Opp. MANGALDAS MILL.
To-Night and Every-Night at 9-30 p. m.
Matinee Shows on Friday Saturday and Sunday at 5-30 p. m.
Children under 12 years half prices in Matinee Shows only.
B. G. SATHE,
Manager.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P Ry. Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed Goods and Sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of jawari bags of bajree, bags of mixed, bags of grain, bags of Linseeds, bags of till seeds, bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of dall, bags of copra, bale of C. P. goods, cases of shots, bales of F. P. Cotton, Bdle of Iron Pipes, Bdle of Gunny bags, loose wooden pieces, Bdles of forms, cases of stationery, cases of Sunlight Soap, cases of Machinery, cases of thread, cases of locks, cases of iron nails, bags of sugar, bags of sweeping grain, empty casks, bundles of iron bars etc., etc.

Also on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the Auction Sale of 31-1-1922 Mahomedally Alibhoy.

36 Bundles old gunnies torn loose, 1 case slate pencils.

1 wooden stand, 1 plank, 1 drum and 2 cases empty bottles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for each lot worth upto Rs. 100 and above it a deposit of 50 per cent will be required and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per mound per day.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE ENGINEERING MACHINERY AND TOOLS AND MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

Auction sale of large lots of portable Asscety-fine Lamps, Axels, Arm Baths, Bath Tubs, Bamboos, Bellows, Belting, Large Blow lamp Barbed wire (Rusty), Bare Copper wire (Electrical) all gauges, Bolts and Nuts, Copper Lotas, Cable picketing and measuring chains, Corn Crushers, thin cord, Meat Choppers, Transport Carts (bodies and components), Rubbish Carts, Clocks Cells, Crucibles, Canvas Chaggels, loose die tins Diet tins with hotwater Pans Diving apparatus complete, Dairy boilers Dust Bins Electric wire in Reels, E. W. Feeding Cups, Zinc boot warmer, Fish kettles, Fire Bricks, Felloes wheels spokes, Felt Numdahs Felt Covers (water Bottles) Grid irons, Rubber and Canvas hose pipes (with couplings) Horse clippers machine, Horse Shoes, Horse shoes nails window Hooks fastiners, Steel Hinges 3" Head Ropes, Harness of various kinds, Heliograph parts, hand shaping machines, Hatves of various kinds Hoop Iron, Iron pegs, Iron staples, Bronchial Infusers, Insecticide (Napthalim paste), Iron grids, Jumpers Tea Kettles, Camp oven Kettles, Kedge anchors Ladders, ladles, Leather Cuttings, Lamps and lanterns, all leather, Bone aluminium buttons, Indian Latrias, leather bags, Leather ammunition Carrier, Leather belts, Leather Cases, Tent Lanterns, Lamps parts, Mallets melting pots, miscellaneous Domestic Utencils, good and Bad Newar, Numdahs, paper make number tickets, stuffed panels, pack Saddles, Baking Poms, packing Cases, Pantoons, pipe screwing machine, pipes ten tons C. I. flanged, porcelain fittings, portable Engines Manilla rope, Rubber tubing, Rubber sheets rat traps, Erecting Bycycle wheels stands, Canvas top stoods G. I. Scoops, saddles, Tin scrap, mixed metal scrap, cast Iron scrap, Lead scrap, Showels. Spades, Sewing machines sheepswool stuffing, Spanners, Old steam Boilers, Sheer legs (not boiler and parts), Surveying poles, Surveying instruments, Stretchers, Tool Boxes Iron, Tyres Tanks Telegraph Paper, Telegraph Keys Tin Lids, Tin buckets, Tin kettles, Tin tube, Tin Boxes, Tin pots, Tin Basins, Timber Shesham planks and Baulks Timber Teak planks and Baulks, Tin oil cans, Tin measures, Tin bedpans, Tin Urinals, Tin Stomach warmers, Tripods, Brass weight Iron weight, parts of wooden carts, Zinc water Bottles, Water heaters with stand, Telegraph wooden Poles, water proof canvas Bags, W. I. Piping 6", 4" 3" and other sizes, as also Engineering Machinery and tools such as:—materials for Bale shearing plant, Coalshoot four cylinder Engine, Hack saw machine, Refrigerators and Brine Pumps, Marine Engine, Steam winch, steam windless 2 Locos, No. 3 and 9, steering Engine, Fumigators, Petrol Engine Crank case with Shaft 6 cylinder Petrol Engine, Slings chains Grab, Ray Presses, Beaters with handles, Door hinges, galvanised hooks Door Bolts, galvanised screws, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th March and THURSDAY, the 9th March 1922 at 10-30 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the above mentioned goods at the Surplus Stores Depot, at Haji Bunder Sewree, by order of the Controller (sales).

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on all lots knocked down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods cleared within 14 days of the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the goods apply to the Controller (sales) at his offices at New Customs House, Ballard Pier the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A RUNNING SHOP OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd March at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of the Mortgagee in possession Mr. Dalichand Govindjee Mehta and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Karim Hassum and Co., all the stock in trade of Messrs. Karim Hasseun and Co.'s shop alias The Imperial Foot Wear Situate at 79, New Churni Road.

The above stock contains very large lots of Gent's, Ladies' and children's Boots and Shoes also furniture such as chairs, cupboards, Mandlies, Tables, Benches as well as Rubberhills, Boots and shoes laces, Buckles, boot polishes, etc., etc.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th Feb. 1922.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5961.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent High Class and Household Furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and other well-known makers; Sliding Dining Table, Sideboard Old Carved Blackwood Furniture Handsome Silver Show Case, Cabinet, Palmstands, Plateware Glassware, Crockery, Carpets etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 5th March 1922, at Cooperage opp. Bandstand in Meher Mansions at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich and selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to Match, Rigidy Carved Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, Old Blackwood carved furniture Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, English Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set, Revolving Book Stands and Revolving Chairs, Ice Box Glassware, Crockery Cutlery, etc., etc.

The property of G Tweedle Esq., of Army and Navy

Catalogues will be published and the property will be open to view 4 days before sale.

MISTRY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PROCTOR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. TYRABJI DAYABHOY and CO., Attorneys for Messrs. Tejpal Nursy, Pragji Dayal Romani, Tulsidas Mohanji and Purshotum Arjun the executors of the Will of Arjun Khimji—deceased and on account and risk of the mortgagers Byramshaw Hormosji Rao and Framroz Jehangirji Boga in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of March, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on TUESDAY the 28th February, 1922, sell by public auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following:—All that piece or parcel formerly of Foras land or ground but since redeemed with the messuage tenements and a stable standing thereon situate at Proctor Street without the Fort containing by admeasurement about 658 yds. registered in the books of Collector under new survey No. 2/7351 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Haji Esmail Hossain on the East and South by a private passage and on the North by property of Framji Bhikaji Motiwala and which premises are assessed under D. Ward No. 9815 (6) and Street No. 60 Proctor Street and are now in the occupation of Nuserwanji D. Bharda and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors, Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 4th March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19 Marine Lines very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Devji Canji and Co. rich cut glassware, porcelainware and platedware, sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb waiters rich carpets, table ornaments, electric hall and table lamps fancy bronze figures with electric lamps chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, chinese, ebony wood carved furniture, fancy cabinets table ornaments, rich water colours in frames, one sweet tone abomized cottage piano by Rose, single bedsteads Almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables glass door book cases, hat stands meat safes, utensils etc., etc. The property of Albert Raymond Esq. Catalogues will be publish and the property on views 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COLD DRINK SHOP TOGETHER WITH ITS GOODWILL AND STOCK-IN-TRADE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4130 of 1921 (Fatmabai vs. Hasrabai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 17th March, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Bhindi Bazar Corner of Emamwada, the cold drink shop together with its goodwill and stock-in-trade consisting of

51 doz. Soda bottles, 2 ice chest, one lot scales, benches.

1 small bullock car with 2 bullocks, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF RUBBER RINGS, SHUTTLES, BOW SPRINGS, HAIR BELTING, SPRING BUFFERS, TALLOW TINS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 4th March, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

2 cases Codd's rubber rings.
27 cases Codd's rubber rings.
3 cases shuttles.
2 cases bow springs.
3 trusses red chrome spring buffers with buffalo caps.
8 bales bazar quality hair belting.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2943 of 1921 (Mariambai vs. Baland).

1 lot of tallow tins.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHARNI ROAD, NEXT TO DR. BHALCHANDER'S BUNGALOW.

Under instructions from Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the mortgagee Seth Ramnarayen Harnandria, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 16th March next, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises on account and risk of Mr. Adamali Alibhai Suratwala, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at Charni Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the newly erected messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 829½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 37, 89, 91 and 687 and New Nos. 235, 1/783, 795 and 3148, Old Survey Nos. 566, 566, 567 and 576 and New Survey No. A.B./2567, the buildings formerly standing thereon, being assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1210, 1210 (1.A.) and 1210 (1.B.) and 1210 (1.C.) and Street No 1, 1A, 1B, 1C and which are new assessed under D Ward No. 1210 (1) at 1210 (1C) and Street No. 1, 1A, 1AA, 1B and 1C and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Kanji Goculdas on or towards the South by the property of Shantaram Vishvanath Diwadkar, on or towards the West by the said Charni Road and on or towards the East by the property of Mukunbhai Vishanker and partly by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matabhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors at 9 Bell Lane or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 12th March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, very valuable and handsome household furniture, such as sliding English dining table, English sideboards, and silver show cases, English grandfather's clock, one mahogany full size slate billiard table by Roberts with full accessories, one large iron safe by John Leah, very rich oil paintings, and Italian mezak work pictures, large size bronze, figures, one very old figure of Budha revolving top English writing tables, leather lined English chairs, one sweet tone semi-grand piano by "Erors" rich ivory ornaments very handsome 8-16-12 and 14 lights Bohimian glass electric chandeliers with lustres, book cases, bird cages, brass hot water tanks, gas stoves, electric wall and hanging lights, electric ceiling fans, rich billiard benches, cupboards, teapoys, etc., etc. The property of Hajee Esoof Hajee Esmail Sobani, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 28th Feb., 1922.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 22nd.

	Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	200
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot. Quieter	10 68
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels	18 00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 20th

Months	To-day's Price.
Jan.	—
Feb.	10 33
Mar.	—
April	10 37
May	—
June	10 36
July	—
Aug.	0 03
Sept.	9 99
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 22nd.

Months	To-day's price
February	10 20
March	10 24
April	10 22
May	10 27
June	10 23
July	10 22
August	10 15
September	9 98
Oct.	9 90
November	9 82
December	9 76
January	9 70

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 21nd.

Months	To-day's price
February	16 55
March	16 70
April	16 88
May	17 05
June	17 15
July	17 30
Aug.	17 45
Sept.	17 60
Oct.	17 75
Nov.	17 85

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 22nd,

M. G. Sengal, Good	6 50
" " Fully Good	7 00
" " Fine	7 80
No. 1 Comra, Good	7 95
" " Fully Good	8 45
" " Fine	8 95
Brosch. Good	8 60
" Fully Good	9 10
" Fine	9 60
Sainde, Good	6 40
" Fully Good	6 40
" Fine	7 40

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 17th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 2/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rentes 5%	44

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	169

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Feb.-Mar. to buyers	£ 20 1/2
Tone weak.	
RW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Mar.-April Value	34/9
Months May-Aug. Buyers	34/1 1/2
Bar silver spot Indian buying.	34 1/8

New York, Feb. 17th.

Demand Bills	4 35 60

EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 17th.

On London in Paris	49 97
In Germany	827 00
In Italy	89 70

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES: MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 52
Christiania	25 48
Amsterdam	11 63
Switzerland	22 34

Liverpool, Feb. 17th.

Mid. American Cotton	10 36
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	17 50

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 17th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 64
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 60
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 3/8
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 3 6

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 80 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 85 3/4
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 96 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	55 3/4
Rupee Paper 5 1/2 %	36
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loans)	60 1/2
Govt. Securities 2 %	50
Indian 7 p/c, Loan	£ 108 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl.	11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	8 7/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	23
Tone:—Steadier.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	10/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	18/6 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay New Crop June-July Sellers	19/6 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi New Crop June-July Sellers	19/9 1/2
Tone:—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY Feb. 27.

In accordance with 33 points higher reported in New York futures the marwari Bazar opened this morning for fully good mg. Broach, April, May at Rs. 431½ steady, and declined gradually till Rs. 428 Again going up by a rupee and a half remained Rs. 427½ at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 427½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 436 and closed easier at 425. Fine mg. Oomra March opened at Rs. 361½ and went down till Rs. 357 which was the rate at 4 p.m. Fine mg. Oomra May opened at Rs. 374 and eased to Rs. 370 the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 371, F. G. mg. Bengal March was Rs. 305 and May Rs. 313 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady on Saturday last with a good demand. About Rs. 5,000 are reported to have been sold on that day.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Feb 27th

Fully Good Broach April/May	445
" M. G. " Bengal March	304
" " " May	311
Fine Oomra March	353
" " May	367

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 27th.

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	428
F. G. M. G. Bengal March	307
" " May	314
Fine M. G. Oomra March	358
" " May	371

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 27rd

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and stud				
Punjab	332	313	293	
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	375	350	345	
M. G. Central P. No. 1	405	390	375	
M. G. Central P. No. 1	390	375	360	
M. G. Southerns				

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce bds., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 27th Feb, 1922:

Cotton	7,551 Bale
Wheat	3,231 Qrs.
Linseed	4,340 "
Rapeseed	1234 "
Gingellyseed	258 "
Poppyseed	4165 "
Groundnuts	78,760 "
Cottonseed	Nil "
Rice	1,127 "
Myrabolams	23,091 "
Cottonseed	38,445 "
Mowrassed	Nil
Gram	445 "
Jowar	2160 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajra	3,662 "
Coal	11098 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS;

Bombay, Feb. 27th.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 3/16
Bank Demand	1-3 7/32
Duc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 1/2
Fes. Demand	203
American Dollars	264
Hongkong Dollars	191
Shangai	256
Japan	169
Singapore	183 1/8

Market Steadily.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombe wheat and seeds delivery Quotations

6 p. m. Feb. 27th

Bazar Rates.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	95	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	97	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	75	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	65	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	62	0	0
Teelseed Black	58	0	0
Poppyseed, White	13	12	0
Groundnuts	67	0	0
Jawa	—	—	—
Mowrassed	7	8	0
Barley	44	0	0
Castorseeds	45	0	0
Cotton Seed Ready Dilevery	38	0	0
Forward	**Rs.**	**a.**	**d:**
Wheat May	9	9	6
Linseed May	13	8	6
Cotton Seeds Bombay	—	—	

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	9	14	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	10	0	0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	0	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	10	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	10	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	—	—	—
Tee'seed, Black	—	—	—
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	—	—	—
Poppyseed, White	—	—	—
Groundnuts	—	—	—
Jawa	—	—	—
Mowrassed	—	—	—
arley	—	—	—
Castorseeds	—	—	—
Cotton Seeds Ready	6	6	0

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up amount	Face value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations to buyers
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	290
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	75
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	129 2/3
" Contributary	125	..	"		355
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	124 xd.
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	3 xd.
Tata Bank	224	75	"	as. 10	9 5/12
Chartered Bank	£ 5	£. 5	Apr-Oct.	"	£. 14
Eastern	£. 5	£. 10	"	"	65
Hongkong and Shanghai	$ 125	$125	"	64%	£. 95
Mercantile Bank of India	A £12½	"	"	16%	£. 22½
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	26

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept	8½%	120
" Prantij	500	500	"	9%	600
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	6%	100
Cent. Provinces	100	100	"	6%	84
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	55
Dhond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	65
Khulna					
Bhagirghati	100	100	"	4%	100
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	65
Mandira Bhon	90	100	Feb-Aug.	"	58
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	70
Sara Siraj-gunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	59 xd
Saikote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	62
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	11%	110
Tapt Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	592/8
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bandi Portland	10	10	July	1-12-4	40/4
Bamankua	5	..	..	..	4
Central Mining	10	..	..	6%	32½
Indian Cement	250	..	..	17½%	205
Katni Cement ord.	10	100	"	12 237/8xd	
" Defd	10	40	"	46 1 0xd	
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4	33/-

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2 00
Alliance cotton	100	100	..	..	320
Appollo	50	..	..	6	85 xd
By. Cotton	500	500	March	100	110
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Sep.	88	1580
Bradbury	250	250	..	85	1100
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	10	115
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	820
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	310	4420
Colaba Land	700	700	"	90	24 0
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	7	275
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	50	555
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	1555
David	250	250	"	85 144 7/8	
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.		1350
E. D. Sassoon United	74	10	"	as. 8	5/2
Edward Sassoon	200	200	May-Nov	50	600
Elphinstone	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	150
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	150	1450
Finlay	250	250	Apr.-Oct.	125	1225 xd
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	150	2300
Globe	100	100	"	"	230
Gokak	100	100	"	"	2 0
Ind. Bleaching	100	100	"	"	225
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct	50	570
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	"	515
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep.	50	1060
Khatao	100	100	"	"	6 5
Kohinoor	500	500	"	151/4	29 5
Laxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	"	4 50
Madhavrao Sod.	100	100	"	20	275
Madhowji	500	500	"	"	510
Mathuradas	500	500	"	100	925 x
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	500	4850
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	87 x
Morarji	1000	1000	"	350	6400
New Great	200	200	"	40	840
New City	100	100	Apr.-Oct.	"	760
Pabana	250	250	"	20	2000
Pearls	250	250	"	90	11 2/8
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.		1x 8
Premier	100	100	"	..	2 0
Planet	100	100	"	..	220
Presidency Mills	125	125	"	..	375
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	"	..	150
Shapurji	100	100	July	25	348/12
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	1600
Simplex	250	250	Jun-Dec.	40	707/8
Standard	500	500	"	120	2400 x
Swan	250	250	Oct.	100	1145 xd
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	250	4735
Tata Mill	500	500	"	..	1310 x
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	"	..	2040

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	100	100	"	10%	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	4%	670
By. Electric Supply and Tramway	50	50	"	..	111/4
Tata Hydro	1000	1000	Jan.	25	780

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	100	100	"	100	617/8
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	"	..	510
B. Burma N. I.	50	125	"	..	142/8pr
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1600
Bl. Burma Pet	8s.	..	Mar-Oct.	as-8p.8	10
By. Steam	250	250	Oct.	Rs. 10/5	235
Kamp & Co.	200	..	July	20	140
Marsha	100	..	"	12	90 xd.
New India Insur	25	250	"	..	17
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	30%	350
Philips	40	..	July	10%	40
Port Canning	1000	..	Sept.	50	615
Scinde Steam	30	30	"	..	7
Tata Iron and Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	12	65
" Defd	30	30	Sept.	61/8	225
N. Ord.	75	75	"	..	57/8
N. Def	400	400	"	..	190
Tata Oil	100	100	"	..	62/8
Thacker Co.	50	50	June	..	250

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-3-6	
Bars Gold forward 27-11-6	
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27-9-6	
Bars Silver ready 91-19	
Bars Silver 1st settlement 87-12	
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 87-9	

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3	
B C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/32	
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 5-16	
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 11/32	
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 5/8	
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 3/8	
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 7/16	
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.	
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 305	
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 325	
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 315	
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 169	
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 163	
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 179	
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 365	
London Gold ready sh 93-10	
London Silver ready d 32-10	
London Silver forward d 32-6	
Tone of Exchange—Quiet.	

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.42	
French Exchange Mrks 48.90	
Swiss Exchange Mrks 22.50	
Belgium Exchange Mrks 51.60	
Italian Exchange Mrks 36.70	
German Exchange Mrks 975	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56/8	
5 per cent War Loan 83	
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96	
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75	
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/12	
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 99/12	
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/12	
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100	
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 66	
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95	
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 66	
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 86	
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 66	

SHARES.

The Market closed weak.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE NATIONAL ECHO.

Calcutta—Saturday, July 23, 1921 Page 4 from our own correspondents.

A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J. P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady free of charge and does so in every case. His medicine is simple and as it is is improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which afford at least temporary relief it is well worth trying He can be consulted at Durga and Road Benares City, and I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.

NOTE:—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Feb. 26th

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. & p.m. 1 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer reduced to 32 deg. Fahr. in.	29.845
Temperature of Air ... degrees.	77.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer ... "	73.4
Dew Point ... "	68.8
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.785
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky being 10) ...	6.0
Maximum temperature of Air ...	83.9
Minimum do do ...	72.8
General direction of Wind	NNW, NNE, NW.
Rain since 1st January ...	
Movement of Wind ... miles.	180

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th February 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-east of the division and at Lahore, Ambala and Hissar humidity is in defect. Day temperature is below normal at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Allahabad humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Night temperature is higher than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kithiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Kathiawar and lightly or moderately clouded in Gujarat and Central India West. Humidity is in excess at Surat and Indore, is nearly normal at Veraval, Ahmedabad and Neemuch and is in defect at other stations. Day temperature is higher than usual at Dwarka, Bhavnagar-Para and Indore; night temprature is above normal at Deesa, Surat and in Central India West but below it at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly cluded and at Amraoti, Nagpur and Chanda humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Bombay humidity is in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in north Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum and in defect in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual over the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—There has been no rain but skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south-east Punjab, the west United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the west Central Provinces and the Konkan. Temperature is high in and about the Central and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except in the Central Provinces where a few falls of rain may occur.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th February 1922.

No rain has been reported. Temperature remains high in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MON. THE 27TH FEB. 1922.

Station	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total since 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Departure since 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (26th)	82.8	70.7	61	..	11.0	+1.85
Basra	86	56.5	78	..	5.72	+2.52
Muskat						
Do.						
INDIA—						
Multan	79	52	65	..	1.63	+0.61
Mawalpindi	60	42.0	80	..	10.88	+4.16
Peshawar	81	55	57	..	1.26	+..
Kohat	87	57	57	..	0.80	—0.14
Ambala	88	52	70	..	0.60	—0.61
Delhi	82	54	55	..	0.83	+1.49
United Provinces—						
Agra	80	60	76	..	0.74	—0.48
Allahabad	87	53	60	..	0.74	—1.22
Fyzabad	87	54	54	..	1.18	—0.25
Gorakhpur	8	..	9	..	2.0	+0.81
Benares	88	53	..	..	1.5	—0.83
Punjab—						
Delhi	68	42	81	..	2.9	+1.48
Kohat	81	40	80	..	1.33	+..
Lahore	86	53	52	..	0.38	—0.91
Peshawar	85	..	..	..	0.55	—0..
Kohat	80	58	53	..	0.45	—0.86
Rawal Pindi	74	42	55	..	0.97	+0.08
Sind, Rajputana and Central India—						
Hyderabad	88	48	38	..	0.0	—0.83
Bhuj	80	52	52	..	2.16	—0.01
Deesa	84	46	80	..	1.88	+..
Ajmere	86	53	52	..	0.38	—0.91
Jodhpur	85	..	..	..	0.55	—0..
Kotah	90	58	53	..	0.45	—0.86
Mount Abu	74	52	55	..	0.97	+0.08
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—						
Bhuj	80	52	52	..	0	—0.3
Dwarka	79	63	82	..	0	+.9
Veraval	80	68	82	..	0.04	+2.33
Rajkot	92	..	..	..	0	—0.40
Bhavnagar-Para	86	63	84	..	0	—0.7
Surat	88	64	64	..	0	—0.89
Ahmedabad	92	52	50	..	0	—0..
Deesa	92	52	50	..	0	—0..
Jamnagar	86	58	63	..	0.48	—0.25
Indore	88	54	45	..	0.35	—0.5
Bombay & Deccan—						
Bombay	84	68	68	..	2.76	—0.01
Colaba	84	68	61	..	1.91	0.2
Ratnagiri	92	52	70	..	3.80	+1.23
Vengurla	88	58	74	..	2.20	+1.0
Poona	90	44	36	..	0.10	—0.56
Sholapur	93	48	33	..	0.0	—1.23
Satara	92	46	38	..	0.0	—1.5
Belgaum	87	40	47	..	1.1	—0.5
Kolhapur	94	52	..	..	0.87	—0.64
Deccan—						
Hyderabad	90	60	38	..	0.0	—0.31
Malegaon	94	52	37	..	1.03	—0.36
Akola	94	52	37	..	0.0	—0.64
Poona	87	56	41	..	0.10	+4.74
Sholapur	93	56	38	..	0.10	+4.74
Bijapur	93	56	38	..	0.34	+3.20
Belgaum	83	50	47	..	0.04	+4.03
Karwar	90	61	65	..	1.19	+0.23
Madras—						
Vizagapatam	84	56	52	..	1.19	+0.23
Madras	95	70	42	..	3.44	+2.20
Kodaikanal	68	52	68	..	1.32	—2.28
Calicut	88	67	85	..	4.85	—1.60
Cochin	92	74	80	..	6.0	—2.33
Minicoy	87	80	82	..	11.72	+1.69
Mysore and Hyderabad (including Nagarhoil) and Berar—						
Bangalore	80	62	51	..	0	—0.3
Mangalore	88	67	72	..	0	+.9
Agumbe	80	68	88	..	0	+2.33
Coimbatore	92	62	52	..	0	—0.40
Kodaikanal	68	52	68	..	1.32	—2.28
Ootacamund	68	52	68	..	1.32	—2.28
Salem	92	62	52	..	0	—0.40
Trichinopoly	92	70	52	..	0	—0.40
Madura	92	70	52	..	0	—0.40
Nandidrug	80	62	51	..	0	—0.3
Bangalore	80	62	51	..	0	—0.3
Mysore	88	62	51	..	0	—0.3
Hassan	88	62	51	..	0	—0.3
Shimoga	88	62	51	..	0	—0.3
Chitaldrug	88	62	51	..	0	—0.3
Tumkur	88	62	51	..	0	—0.3
Kolar	88	62	51	..	0	—0.3
Hosur	88	62	51	..	0	—0.3
Nagarhoil	88	62	51	..	0	—0.3
Berar—						
Akola	94	52	37	..	0.0	—0.64
Amraoti	94	52	37	..	0.0	—0.64
Wardha	94	52	37	..	0.0	—0.64
Yeotmal	94	52	37	..	0.0	—0.64
Basim	94	52	37	..	0.0	—0.64
Hingoli	94	52	37	..	0.0	—0.64
Khamgaon	94	52	37	..	0.0	—0.64
Karanja	94	52	37	..	0.0	—0.64

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 27.

S S Ormara, Johnson, Maulmein.
S S Hatkhola, Prince, Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 27.

S S Cranfield, Man, Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Karapura for Durban.

Steamer Firoozi for Jeddah.

S S Ormara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Ormara, 2978 tons, Captain F Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice and timber.

S S Hatkhola:—The B I S N Co's steamer Hatkhola, 4278 tons, Captain E Prince, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Cranfield:—The B I S N Co's steamer cranfield, 3215 tons, Captain J S Man, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Colombo, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 27.

S S Karamala for London:—18 cwts fishmaws, E Moludnie; 675 cwts sultanas, David Sassoon and Co; 52 cwts kismiss, V Motiram and Co; 500 cwts linseed cake, Hollingshurst and Co; 200 cwts nigerseed, 400 cwts kurdeseed, 500 cwts rapeseed, 500 cwts poppyseed, A Durst.

S S Karamala for Antwerp;—2000 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co; 495 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Perim for London:—87 cwts dry chillies, M Jafarbhoy; 4 bales sheep skin, 4 bales goat skin, 9 bales calf hide, N M Farrukh and Co; 2 casks casings, S M H Kadarbukhsh; 100 cwts chillies, V Vishnoo; 33 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 56 cwts cashewnuts, Birla Bros.

S S Perim for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—550 bales cotton, G Madhowji and Co; 82 bales cotton waste V A Save; 24 bales wool, Birla Bros; 65 bales wool, M Nissim; 100 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—1000 cwts groundnuts cake, Dalal Bros.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—2000 cwts castor seed, A Durst; 55 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co; 50 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Massilia for Barcelona:—300 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Haleric for New York:—3 casks casings S M H Kadarbakhsh; 50 bales cotton waste, Luxmidas and Co; 2000 cwts myrabolans, B Damjee and Co; 4002 cwts myrabolans, P Mathoradass and Co; 8002 cwts myrabolans, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Jalavijaya for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 220 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

S S Jalavijaya for Dunkirk:—1000 cwts poppyseed, Louis Drefus and Co; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Penrose for Genoa:—12200 cwts linseed, 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Penrose for Antwerp:—2000 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

S S Favignana for Genoa:—13 bales silk waste, Aego; 3200 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Tevere for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

S S Bretwalda for Ghent:—50 bales cotton G. Walmer and Co; 2 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S Bretwalda for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Wordsworth for Antwerp:—440 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S Teveric for Constantinople:—48 bundles C carpets, M M T Afshur.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—1 bale cow hides, Western India Tanneries.

S S Wakasa Maru for Hongkong:—500 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji and Co; 600 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Wakasa Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co; 2200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Shanghai:—247 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—13 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

S S Java Maru for Kobe:—170 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 232 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 46 bales cotton, Japan Trading and Manufacturing Co Ltd; 600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Java Maru for Moji:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Ismaila for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Ismaila for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 27.

S S Egypt from China, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—1138 cases 111 chests 241 h/c tea, 57 bundles 35 bales silk, 20 cases silk yarn, 2 cases silk goods.

S S Franenfels from Hamburg, Agents W A Graham and Co:—222 D bags 499 bags broken tiles, 250 crates tiles, 74 cases 70 kegs 60 casks chemicals, 100 drums potash per manganate, 266 casks alum of potash, 50 kegs potash chlorate 75 casks zinc chloride, 200 casks sugar of lead; 450 casks copper sulphate, 35 bags epsom salt, 100 casks aniline salt, 105 casks 136 cases indigo, 237 cases 55 bubbles aniline dyes, 22 cases 8 kegs alizerine dyes, 100 kegs alizerine paste, 31 kegs 78 casks 79 cases dyes dry, 146 cases glass bangles, 249 crates 21 cases glass bottles, 28 casks 699 cases glassware, 100 cases common liquor, 675 cases beer, 77 cases wine, 821 cases spirits, 5 cases oil, 45 cases 80 casks aniline colours, 50 casks 2 cases colours, 1 case varnish, 22 cases 181 bales paper, 36 cases soap, 13 cases cotton goods, 7 bales woollen cloth, 22 cases cigarettes.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

High Water

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depart. in Secs.
Sat.	4th Mar.	h. m. 1 55 / 2 30a	ft. in. 21 9 / 23 9

Low Water

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depart. in Secs.
Sat.	4th Mar.	h. m. 8 10 / 8 15a	ft. in. 1' 3 / 19 4

An Allahabad, message dated February 25th says at Allahabad, as far as could be gathered this evening about a dozen strikers have returned to duty as result of the Agent's [illegible]

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ABETMENT OF MURDER.

TWO PRATHAN'S TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(Before Mr. Justice Crump and a Special Jury.)

Emperor vs. Jaffer Khan and another

The two accused in this case were charged with the murder of a Pathan named Ghulam in September last.

Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan prosecuted.

Mr. S. K Brahmandker defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was briefly that the deceased Ghulam was employed as a chowkidar in the Narayan Mill till about July last. One Yacoobkhan another Pathan was the Jemadar there. There was some quarrel between Yacoobkhan and Ghulam, and the latter had threatened the former. Yacoobkhan thereupon got Ghulam dismissed. Ghulam claimed one month's pay in lieu of notice but that was disallowed. Ghulam then left telling Yacoobkhan, "I will make you pay for this." Ghulam then got himself employed on another piece as a Chowkidar. About 16th of September 1921, Ghulam disappeared and nothing was heard about him till 23rd of September, when the dead body of a Pathan was found in a trunk in the tank of the Narayan Mills. By that time the suspicion of the Mill authorities had been roused by several Pathans asking for leave to go to their native country. Inquiries were made and it appeared that Ghulam had revisited Yacoobkhan, there had been an altercation and Ghulam was done to death by several Pathans including the two accused. The first accused was Yacoobkhan's brother. Yacoobkhan and the other persons implicated in the murder had absconded and had not been traced.

The defence of the accused was that they had not taken any part in the murder, but had only assisted in disposing of the dead body which was first buried in the Mills compound and subsequently removed and thrown into the tank.

The jury unanimously found both the accused guilty of abetment of murder, and his Lordship sentenced each to transportation for life.

A JEW RUNS AMOCK.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Emperor vs. Aaron Samuel.

The accused in this case a young Jew, was put up for trial on charges of murder.

The case for the prosecution briefly was that the accused was living in a chawl at Arthur Road. On 2nd of October 1921 the accused suddenly and without any reason made a murderous assault upon one Ramchandra Luxmon who lived in the same chawl, with a sharp instrument. Ramchandra ran into his room and shouted to the other people to beware. The accused then rushed into the room of a man called Shanker, and assaulted Shanker, Shanker's mother, wife and child with a soda-water bottle, inflicting severe injuries upon them as a result of which the two women and the child died. He also threw missiles at other people in the locality and caused hurt to some, until he was secured and taken into custody. There was no apparent motive for these assaults.

It was suggested that the accused had lost a near relation shortly before the occurrence, which had affected his brain, and for about a fortnight he was freely abusing the other tenants in the chawl without any cause. The defence counsel urged that the assaults were made on a fit of temporary insanity, and the accused was really not conscious of the nature of his act.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty of murder against the accused, and his Lordship, sentenced him to death.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman appeared for the Crown.

Mr. R. K. Peerbhoy appeared for the accused.

APPELLATE SIDE

MAMLATDAR IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED FRAMING OF INCORRECT REPORT.

ACQUITTED BY HIGH COURT.

Krishnaji Dhondo Mokasi and Venkatesh Hankant Katarki,
vs
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod and Justice Coyajee.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. F. W. Allison, Sessions Judge of Bijapur. He found the second accused guilty of intentionally framing an incorrect report as a public servant, in order to screen the first accused from legal punishment and also he committed forgery in respect of that report, and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifty rupees. The first accused was found guilty of abetting the offences of forgery and fabricating false evidence and was sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for one month and to pay a fine of fifty rupees under sections 218, 193 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments observed that evidence in the case was not sufficient to bring home the charge on the accused. Their Lordships therefore ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Jagirdar appeared for the first accused; Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. A. G Desai appeared for the second accused; the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

A communique states:—Waziristan (Mahsud):—During the last ten days there have been several cases of piquets being sniped and attacks being made on our road protection troops by small parties of the enemy.—(A. P.)

A Madras message says.—The Fete Champetre, organised by Lady Willingdon in aid of the Malabar Relief Fund and the South Indian Nursing Institute is now being held at the Peoples Park in Madras City. This fete is an imitation of the English country fair and has been very popular.

A communique states:—The Gold Coinage Act of 1919 will automatically expire on 28th February, 1922, i.e., six months after the date on which it was declared to have ended. Accordingly the Gold Mohur will not longer retain its legal tender character. The Government of India have, however, decided that the Gold Mohur shall, for the present, continue to be redeemed at Government Treasuries and paid for at Rs. 15 each.

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FOLDING TABLES Usual Price Rs. 8/8 each Sale Price Rs. 8 each	WOOLLEN SWEATERS Usual Price Rs. 18, 16, 13/2, Sale Price Rs. 16/14, 14, 12/5,	H. C. TOWELS 48 X 26 Usual Price Re. 1/4 each. Sale Price Re. 1/ each.
FOLDING CHAIRS Usual Price Rs. 7/8 each Sale Price Rs. 7/ each.	GENTS BRACES. Usual Price Rs. 1/12 each. Sale Price Re. 1/0 each.	Hem: PILLOW CASES Sale Price Re. 1/ each.
	1/2 WOOLLEN SHIRTS Usual Price Rs. 4/12 Sale Price Rs. 4/ each.	J. B. DUSTERS Size 20 X 20 BLEACHED Sale Price Rs. 4. Doz. / UNBLEACHED Sale Price Rs. 3/8 Doz
		WOOLLEN OVER COAT FEW ONLY Usual Price 39/8 Sale Price 30/-
		COTTON SOCKS Sale Price Rs. 2/8 for 3 Pairs.
		LADIES MERCERISED STOCKINGS. Sale Price. Re. 1/4 per Pair.

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INTERPELLATIONS.

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The following interpellations were asked at the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District) asked: Will Government be pleased to state (a) what amount from the provincial funds was set apart for constructing buildings for primary and other schools in this Presidency for the current year?

The Honourable Mr. R. P. Paranjpye replied: The amount provided in the current year's budget for grants-in-aid for the construction of primary and other schools in this Presidency is (i) the usual annual allotment of Rs. 2,50,000 as detailed in the margin and (ii) Rs. 1,80,000 from the Surplus Excise Revenue for Primary school buildings.

	Rs.
Primary	80,000
Secondary	80,000
Special	50,000
European	40,000

The four marginaly noted amounts constituting the allotment of Rs. 2½ lakhs are held by the Director of Public Instruction in lump and claims are paid from them as they are received from the Inspectors.

The following amounts have been allotted to the four (educational) divisions of the Presidency proper from the provision of Rs. 1,80,000 from the Surplus Excise Revenue:—

	Rs.
Central Division	59,980
Bombay Division	53,187
Northern Division	18,271
Southern Division	48,562

Claims submitted by the Educational Inspectors for grants from this Revenue will be paid to the extent of the amounts allotted to each division.

COST OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar District) asked: Will Government be pleased to supply information on the following points for the years 1889-90 and 1920-21, in respect of members of the Indian Civil Service on the Bombay establishment?

(1) The total number of the officers,

(2) The total annual expenditure on salaries.

(3) The total amount of *all* kinds of allowances.

The Honourable Mr. H. S. Lawrence replied: (1) in 1889-90 the number varied from 158 to 154 while in 1920-21 it varied from 163 to 164.

(2) The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,97,543 in 1889-90 and to Rs. 29,14,000 in 1920-21.

(3) The total of all kinds of allowances amounted to Rs. 1,29,811 in 1889-90 and to Rs. 1,59,386 in 1920-21.

The figures of expenditure on salaries shown above do not include leave allowances drawn by Indian Civil Service officers in England.

OPENING OF LIQUOR SHOPS IN BOMBAY.

asked: Will the Government be pleased to state whether some of the foreign liquor shops are kept open in the City of Bombay when all the country liquor and toddy shops are closed on some holidays?

The Honourable Mr. Mehta replied: All foreign liquor "on" shops and refreshment rooms in the Town and Island of Bombay except those patronized by Europeans and Parsis are closed on the principal days of the Holi and Moharram holidays; licensees whose shops are allowed to remain open are strictly warned not to sell liquor to any Hindus on Holi and Mahomedans on Moharram holidays.

O'DWYER'S PENSION.

SHOULD IT NOT BE STOPPED?

The "Vakil" of Amritsar raises the above question in one of its recent issues on the strength of a president established under an order of the Bombay Government passed in the case of an Inspector of Schools, Mr. Joshi. The paper writes:—

"The Government of Bombay has stopped the pension of Mr. Joshi, Inspector of Schools, on the ground that he in his capacity of Vice President of the National Congress Committee had made certain groundless allegations against Sub-Inspector Showlingappa. In the opinion of Government, Mr. Joshi was at fault, but he denies it and says he is innocent. It is certainly impossible for us to get at the truth. But according to Sir Sankara Nair, who had recently said that Government has no authority to stop any man's pension the Bombay Government was not within its rights to stop the pension of Mr. Joshi. The readers know that one of the conditions put forward by Mr. Gandhi for a reconciliation was that the pensions of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer be stopped. In reference to this condition Sir Sankara Nair had observed that this was an impossible condition to fulfil. Let Sir Sankara Nair now see this resolution of the Bombay Government stopping Mr. Joshi's pension and say whether Mr. Gandhi's conditions was absurd or impossible. On the analogy of Mr. Joshi's case, is it not necessary that the pensions of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and all his compatriots who were responsible for the Punjab tragedy be stopped?"

A GREEK GENERAL'S OPINION ABOUT GHAZI KEMAL PASHA.

The Arabic paper—"Iqdam"—writes on the above subject thus:—

"The Grecian Commander-in-Chief Populas expresses his opinion of Ghazi Kamal Pasha and the Turkish forces as follows:—He says that if he had not more weapons of war than the Turks, it is certain that Gazi Kamal Pasha in one attack would have swept away the whole of the Grecian Army. The Turks were powerful enough to check the advance of the Greeks, but unfortunately they did not possess sufficient war material. The condition of the Turkish forces was far better [illegible] experience I can safely say that the Turkish infantry was so brisk that they used to attack us before their officers gave them orders to do so. This shows how thirsty they were for the blood of the Greeks show anxious they were to fight with us. This I have found out in many battles. This much I should admit that if I had not persistently used my best efforts, and issued timely orders in some of our great battles, I would certainly have fallen into the hands of Oomer Pasha. It is a fact that we had always fallen back in the battle-field, but this was not due to any want of confidence in our men, but it was due to the fact that our officers were inefficient and weak. General Populas admits that Ghazi Kamal Pasha is undoubtedly one of the best generals in the world.

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POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The "Tribune" writes:—

The revised rules for the treatment of political prisoners in the United Provinces, which were published in a recent issue of the Leader, show that whatever may have been the case at one time at present that Province compares favourably with many of her sisters. The principal features of these rules are:—

Political prisoners are exempted from solitary confinement, penal diet and flogging among measures for enforcing jail discipline. They are allowed to have their own clothing, bedding, cooking utensils, etc.; are allowed special diet similar to that given to European prisoners, are at liberty to purchase extra articles of food at their own expense, and to cook their own food if desired; are not *put to any labour except such exercise as will keep them physically fit*; are permitted to retain the hair and beard or allowed, if desired, to shave; they are not required to wear neck and ankle rings, are allowed to put on caste marks, if desired, and also such religious and other books as are not considered objectionable by the Superintendent. Interviews are allowed once a week with not more than five persons, and letters may be received and written *once a fortnight*.

We entirely fail to see why other Provinces, including our own, cannot adopt these rules in respect of all political prisoners.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Queen Mary High School, Girgaum, Grand Garden Fete to be opened by the Hon. Gertrude Kinnaird at 4 p.m. Admission. 6 as.

Prof. V. K. Pandit's lecture on "The Present Situation", the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.

Moohrat Ceremony of the Branch of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bhagat Mansion, Abdul Rehman Street, 4-30 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Trades' Association, annual dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-15 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society, annual meeting, Prince of Wales' Museum, Natural History Section, 6 p.m.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

Lecture on "The New Spirit" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. S. R. Bomanji to preside.

THURSDAY, March 2.

Edward Sassoon and Meyer Sassoon Mills Co., Ltd., 12 noon, Sassoon Building, 15, Dougall Road, and E. D. Sassoon United Mills, 4-30 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

The Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. (INDIA) will play at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY CINEMA AND THEATRES ASSN.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Cinema and Theatres Association will be held at the Precious Cinema on Thursday, the 2nd March at 3-30 p.m.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The Moohrat ceremony of the Abdul Rehman Street Branch of the Central Bank of India will be performed to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4-30, at Bhagat Mansion.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A Meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1922, at 5-45 p.m.

"THE PRESENT SITUATION."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidalaya Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Prof. Kanshik Pundit will speak on The "Present Situation."

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Thursday next (the 2nd March), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

THE "ANUASIR."

In a short time a Gujrati and Urdu, daily and weekly "Anuasir" will be published for the service of the Islam. The profits from it will be spent on poor students and in the Khilafat affairs, writes the publisher of the paper.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "China" with the outward Mails of the 16th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

The Mail Steamer "Delta" which left Bombay on the 11th instant arrived Marselles on Sunday the 26th instant.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE BY SHELAR'S CIRCUS TROUPE.

"Prof. Shelar's Royal Circus will give a benefit performance in aid of the Bombay Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya Building Fund on Wednesday the 1st March, 1922 at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Girgaum, Chairni Road, opposite Albless Bag."

FRENCH SHIPS ON WAY TO INDO-CHINA.

"Three French vessels La Perouse, Astrolabe, and Octant belonging to the French Hydrographic service have called to this port on the 18th instant on their way to Indo-China and left Bombay Port on the 27th instant for Colombo."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Council of Women writes:—

"The Women's Council Social will be held at the Wellington Sports Club Purdha Pavilion on Thursday, 2nd March, at 5-30 p.m. All members who have not received notices, please accept this intimation."

"THE NEW SPIRIT."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidalaya Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Prof. L. G. Khare and others will speak on "The New Spirit." Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside and M. Paul Richards will grace the function.

"REPUBLIC."

The Editor proprietor, of the proposed "REPUBLIC" writes from Calcutta:—

"REPUBLIC," the proposed unregistered paper, meant for free circulation and which was to be published from March, 1922, is, under instructions and advice from Mahatma Gandhiji, stopped till further notice.

"I request the nationalist papers to copy this in order to inform the innumerable subscribers and do us a good turn."

"NANDANAR."

Sriman Lakshman Doss of Madras, who is now on a short visit to Bombay, gave on Friday last a successful performance in Tamil of "NANDANAR" before a crowded and appreciative audience at the Damodhar Thackersey Moolji Hall, Parel. The superb story of the godliness of a Panchama tenant is known to every Hindu of the Southern Presidency and a performance of this on Mahasivaratri day was a happy choice. Sriman Doss was supported by the exquisite amateur musician and actor, Mr. A. K. Vedaranyam.

CLOSING OF KENNEDY SEA FACE.

The following Press Note is issued:—

Owing to the works in progress and the consequent danger to individuals from locomotives, cranes, etc., the Kennedy Sea Face, from Chowpatty to Marine Lines Overbridge, will be entirely closed to the general public on and after the 1st March 1922.

Facilities for access to the sea at certain places will be given as follows:—

(1). The path from the Burning Ghat will be open to mourners only at all hours. (2). The path from the Charni Road overbridge to the Bathing Ghat will be open between 3 a.m. and 8 a.m. daily for bathers.

Persons having business on the works will be admitted via the Marine Lines Level Crossing."

DAHOD FAMINE RELIEF.

The following is a list of subscriptions received by the Dahod Famine Relief Committee upto the 23rd instant.

Gokaldas Manridas, Rs. 100; Manubhai Premandand, Rs. 100; Lablubhai Premandant, Rs. 100; Jathala Trikamji, Rs. 50; Jakishan Ishvarlal, Rs. 25; Nanalal Mansukhlal, Rs. 50; Kanji Lukhmichand, Rs. 20; Chandulal Nagindas, Rs. 50; Himtalal Duhyabhai, Rs. 10; Damodar Devji, Rs. 49-8; Manilal Amberam, Rs. 150; Kalidas Premnand, Rs. 100; Ganpatram K. Adhvarne, Rs. 50; Chunilal M. Bakshi, Rs. 30; Tribhovandas Isvardas, Rs. 100; Nathvarlal Kashavlal, Rs. 5; V. M. Ganesh, Rs. 2; Gordhandas Tribhovandas, Rs. 15; Maneklal Tarachand, Rs. 20; One rich man, Rs. 100; Shivaji Rugaji, Rs. 100; Jamnadas Chaturdas, Rs. 40; Haridas Vallabhdas, 251; One rich man, Rs. 251; One rich man, Rs. 25; Harilal, Rs. 5; Manchand Kubarchand, Rs. 100; Ratanlal Mohanlal, Rs. 1.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The following are the dates of Declaration of Results of the University Examinations:—

M.A. Examination, Intermed. Examination in Agriculture, B.Ag. Examination, Wednesday, 12th April, at 1 p.m.

F.E. Examination, S.E. (Civil) Examination, S.E. (Mechanical) Examination, B.E. (Civil) Examination, B.E. (Mechanical) Examination, Friday, 21st April, at 1 p.m.

Second LL.B. Examination, Intermd. Examination in Commerce, B. Com. Examination, Intermediate Exanimation in Science, Friday, 28th April, at 1 p.m.

First LL.B. Examination, B.Sc. Examination, Friday, 5th May, at 1 p.m.

Final M.B.B.S. Examination, Intermediate M.B.B.S. Examination, Preliminary Scientific Examination, Friday, 12th May, at 1 p.m.

Intermediate Arts Examination, Monday, 5th June, at 1 p.m.

School-Leaving Examination, Friday, 9th June, at 4 p.m.

B.A. Examination, Monday, 12th June, at 1 p.m.

INCREASES IN COLLEGE FEES RATES.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay, states the increases in the rates of fees in the several Government Arts and Professional Colleges will be as follows:—

Elphinstone College, raised from Rs 60 to 75, the Deccan College, from 40 to 60; the Gujarat College from 40 to 60; the Karnatek College from 40 to 60; Royal Institute of Science from 60 to 75; Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics from 60 to 75; Government Law School, 1st LL.B. from 45 to 60 and 2nd LL.B. from 60 to 75 and College of Engineering, Poona from 60 to 75.

These rates are to come into operation from June next which is the beginning of the academical year.

Orders about the rates of fees in the Grant Medical College and the Medical Schools have been already issued and about those in the Poona Agricultural College will be issued later.

The Note also states increases in the rates of fees in secondary schools for boys, which are to take effect in the Presidency proper from the 1st March and in Sind from the 1st April.

BOMBAY WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.

The opening ceremony of The Bombay Working Men's Institute, (Damoder Thackersey Mooljee Hall and Bachubai Building) at Parel was performed by Sir V. D. Thackersey on Sunday last.

In 1918, the Social Service League, Bombay, formulated a scheme for establishing the Institute to provide a centre for the spread of educational activities among the working classes, for supplying facilities for their recreation and assisting them to organise themselves for their economic improvement. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey donated Rs. 25,000 towards the construction of a hall in memory of his father and Rs. 15,000 on behalf of his Company. Later on, Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., contributed Rs. 25,000, Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Co., Rs. 35,000, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Rs. 20,000 while Shet Kanji Cursondas came forward, through whose generosity the League has been conducting since 1918 a charitable dispensary for women and children, with a contribution of Rs. 55,000. Other contributions from the textile mills brought the total sum for the building fund to Rs. 2,22,301. The Hall will be used for education and recreation, the ground floor of the Bai Bachubai Building as shops, and the two remaining floors as offices for various working class organisations and as residential quarters for the supervising staff of the League.

To complete the work the League appeals for funds for a school house, a gymnasium and a social club, all estimated to cost Rs. 1,00,000.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, the General Secretary of the League, read an account of the Institute. Sir Narayan Chandavarkai the President of the League, then made a speech requesting Sir Vithaldas to declare the Institute open.

Sir Vithaldas in formally declaring the Institute open complimented Mr. N. M. Joshi on his imitative and thanked the many donors for combining to make the Institute an accomplished fact.

After the Institute was declared open by Sir Vithaldas, a vote of thanks to Mr. Kanji Carsondas and other donors was proposed by Mr. G. K. Devadhar and seconded by Mr. G. B. Trivedi. Similarly Messrs. Sanghani and Co., and Messrs. N. R. Wadia and Co. were thanked for their honorary services as architects, Prof. Kanji proposing and Mr. J. K. Parulekar seconding. The gathering dispersed after a vote of thanks to Sir Vithaldas and Lady Thakersey proposed and seconded by Mr. K. G. Dubash, solicitor and Mr. L. B. Nayak respectively.

"MORE BANKRUPTS THAN MILLIONAIRES"

ENTERTAINMENTS TRADE MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay Cinema and Theatres Association was held in the Cinema Precious on Friday, the 24th February, when in the absence of the President and the Vice-President, Mr. Nesservanji Enginer of the Precious Cinema was voted to the chair. The Chairman at the outset said he was sure they were all more than gratified at the rejection by the Bombay Council of the Entertainments Duty Bill. That, he said had just saved the entertainments trade from ruination. Having regard to the way they had been helped out of their critical situation by the non-official members of the Council, he hoped the members were at one with him in returning them their best thanks, in particular to Mr. Haji who criticised the Bill more closely than any other member of the Council.

Mr. Jehangir Master pointed out that it was their misfortune that persons outside their business were not wanting who believed that the entertainments trade in Bombay was extraordinarily lucrative. He daplored this opinion wherever it prevailed, and hoped that it was going to be made clear hereafter that the entertainments trade, in the bulk of it, was extremely hazardous and created mere bankrupts than millionairs.

Mr. Rustom Broacha said they had escaped a great and monstrous levy of taxation as the result of non-official opposition in the Council to a Budget that demanded fresh taxation to make up for a deficit which the non-official opposition pointed out ought to be, and could be, cured by a bonafide, steady and persistent policy of retrenchment in the Government departments. Mr. Broacha then pointed out that it was more than probable that before long the taxation would again be attempted to be inflicted on them if not by Government perhaps, by a non-official effort. His reason for so thinking, he said, was that from a contact with some of the non-official Councillors he had gathered that as nothing was to be obtained from Government for non-official use in view of the poverty of their Budget, the non-officials would be forced to tax the entertainments trade by an effort of their own, in furtherance, for instance, of primary education or a like cause. He, therefore, pointed out that no letter conveying their thanks to the non-official members would be complete that did not recommend them a closer study of the Entertainments as a trade and its present state which would never admit a pie worth of taxation without inevitable ruination.

Mr. Abdeally then moved that the Association do thank Mr. Pherozesha Marzhan, Editor of the "Jame Jamshed," for his valuable help on their side. This was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Ramdas Kalyandas of the Parsee Theatrical Co., observed that even though the Taxation Bill was defeated they should continue agitating in some manner so as to be able to withstand the danger, if and when it reappeared.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

JURY'S VERDICT.

Yesterday Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner resumed the hearing of the inquest touching the deaths of (1) Hadi Alli Asgar; (2) Samuel Soloman and (3) Nane Umrao Alli, who fell victims to the collapse of a building belonging to Mr. Ismail Ebrahim, and situated on Oomercarry Road, on the 18th instant.

Inspector Gole led the evidence; while Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of the landlord.

Mr. Balvant Bhaskar Padkar, Inspector of buildings, Bombay, Municipality, said he did not see the building before its collapse. He saw it just after the colapse. He could not say positively what was the cause.

To a juror, the witness said that one Inspector was not expected to see every building in the Ward.

Mr. W. R. Kulkarni, Assistant Inspector of Buildings, the Bombay Municipality, said he saw the building before its colapse. He inspected it twice in May last with Inspector Sanjana. Since then, he had inspected it every fortnight. One post and one beam under the gallery of the first floor were decayed.

Mr. Ismail Ebrahim, the landlord, said the house of which the water closets collapsed, belonged to him. He bought the property on the 19th of December and found it in good condition then. No complaints were made by the tenants. After six months, he found that he had made a bad bargain. His son wrote to the Municipality and asked for permission to pull down the building. Notices were sent to the tenants to quit as the building had to be pulled down, and that if they did not move, the landlord would not be responsible if they suffered loss by the fall of the building. He carried out some repairs at the instance of the Municipality in January, 1922. There were tenants still in the building.

THE VERDICT.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the deaths of Hadi Alli Asgar, Samuel Soloman and Nane Umrao Alli were due to the collapse of the water-closets of a house which had been reported by the owner's Engineer to be in an unsafe state. The jury, further, remarked that portions of the building were apparently in a decayed condition, and that closer inspection by the Municipal Officers concerned, was necessary.

DEATH OF FIREMAN FROM BURNS.

Narayan Genu, aged thirty-five employed as a fireman in the Colaba Land and Mill Company's mill at Colaba was lighting fire under one of the boilers in the mill at 5-30 a.m. on the 18th instant. Finding one of the fires not burning bright, he opened the valve to let the oil on the furnace when the flames suddenly rose and Narayan was burnt severily. He was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died on the 26th instant. At an inquest held on his body by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, a verdict of death from burns was recorded.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY FALL OF A DOOR.

About twenty coolies were closing the fourth-gate of Shed No. 12 at the Victoria Dock at 11-40 p.m. on Saturday last. The door was pushed with great force when the wheels came out of the groove and the iron-door fell on one Nana Trimbuck, aged fifteen years, killing him on the spot. Another man who was injured was removed to the G. T. Hospital and detained for treatment.

An inquest was held by Mr. A. R. King the Coroner at the coroner's court, when the jury returned a verdict that the death was due to the door of a shed in the Victoria Dock falling on him, apparently by getting out of a groove. The jury, further, added that better arrangements should be made by the Port Trust to guard against such an occurrence.

"SITUATION NOT MUCH CHANGED."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

There is not much change in the East Indian Railway strike situation says a communique issued by the Agent to-day. At Burdwan the Loco Staff are still out, but all traffic staff have resumed, except some, whose services are not required. Townspeople there have refused to sell foodstuffs to the local railway staff, both Indian and Non-Indians. At Asansol and Gondal a few more clerical staff have returned to work but at the former station two more loaded wagons were set on fire by the strikers yesterday morning. At Allahabad men of all departments are slowly coming back and at Jubbulpore all strikers are now back to work. From information received, it would appear that the Loco staff at station above Delhi have returned to duty as usual. The train service over Thanesar Kaithal branch has been resumed. From Bandel five coal trains were worked to Naihati, three to Howrah, and one to docks.

STRIKERS OF GOMOH.

(From A Correspondent.)

GAYA, Feb. 25.

A meeting of the Strikers of Gomoh, held on the 23rd instant resolved to abide by the decision of the Indian Labour Association, Asansol. Swamis Vishawanand and Dinandand exhorted them to remain firm, peaceful and united until the grievances were remedied. The meeting was largely attended. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The station was absolutely deserted, with only a few clerks moving about. The coal trains could not be run owing to all engines lying idle in the yard.

"A NEW MAGAZINE"

We are given to understand that the statement published in a Note of the Day under the above caption that the British India Corporation is interested in the "Pioneer" Press is incorrect.

POLICE NEGLIGENCE AGAIN.

MAISONETTE'S STRICTURES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Mahankal charged seven Hindoo lepers with wandering in Princess Street and begging for alms while suffering from leprosy, under th Leper Act.

It appeared from the evidence that the lepers were arrested by P. C. No. 1469 "C" at about 9-30 a.m. on the 23rd instant and were not placed before any Presidency Magistrate till yesterday (Monday) morning.

POLICE NEGLIGENCE.

His Worship in ordering the lepers to be sent to the Leper Asylum observed that this was the second case concerning the Princess Street Police Station in which persons had been kept in police custody for *more than twenty four hours* without being produced before a magistrate. He (the magistrate) did not accept the explanation offered by Mr. Mahankal as satisfactory. The excuse offered by Mr. Mahankal was that the Police Surgeon could not examine the accused before 12-30 p.m. on the 25th instant.

SEQUEL TO DR. KAPADIA'S CASE.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR.

The following are the excerpts from the memorial sent by the Bombay Medical Union to His Excellency the Governor in Council with regard to the Police prosecution against Dr. Sorab Pirozshah Kapadia. The memorial is signed by Dr. S. K. Engineer, President, and Dr. A. K. Contractor, Secretary, of the Union:—

"May it please Your Excellency:

We, the President and Members of the Bombay Medical Union, have the honour to approach Your Excellency with the following for Your Excellency's careful consideration, with a request in the name of justice and fair play to take such action as Your Excellency in Council may think fit to vindicate the wrong done to a professional brother. The facts of the incidents in respect of which we beg to approach Your Excellency are shortly as follows:—

Dr. Sorab Pirozshah Kapadia is a medical graduate of the Bombay University and has been practising as a Physician and Surgeon in Bombay for the last 12 years, having his dispensary at Nizam Street, Null Bazar. In December, 1921 Dr. Kapadia was prosecuted by the Police on a charge under Section 41. of the Indian Penal Code, viz., for receiving stolen property knowing the same to be stolen. All the necessary particulars about the said prosecution are fully set out in the judgment of the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad C. I. E. before whom the said case was tried, which judgment together with the written Statement of Defence put in by Dr. Kapadia, which has been entirely relied upon by the learned Magistrite, are enclosed herewith and marked A. In order to avoid repetition, the Union begs to refer your Excellency to the said written statement of Dr. Kapadia and the judgment of the learned Magistrate, and requests Your Excellency's very careful attention to the same.

After stating the alleged technical inconsistencies and irreggularities in the case, the memorial proceeds:—

As a public body of medical men this Union begs to submit that, for the safety of the public in general and of professional medical men of statue and position, in particular, this case should not be allowed to pass, and end with the judgment of the learned Magistrate. This Union, therefore, respectfully submits to Your Excellency that an independent and careful enquiry be made in the matter and that Police officers like Superintendet Carter who has been found guilty of such misconduct by the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Inspector Guider, who has been found by the same Magistrate to have made an unworthy attempt to shield Superintendent Carter, may be dealt with as may be deemed fit and proper.

The Union begs to draw Your Excellency's attention to another part of the case, which strikes us, medical men, as particularly improper. Superintendent Carter whilst under cross-examination by the pleader on behalf of the accused fainted away when a most important question was put to him. The accused personally took him in his motor car at the requent of the Prosecuting Inspector and at his bungalow Dr. Nunan (Police Surgeon who was Superintendent Carter's family physician, was immediately sent for. Dr. Nunan merely recommended a simple prescription of ammonia and water as he gave his opinion that there was nothing much wrong with him. At the next hearing it was found that Superintendent Carter, who was in the midst of an inconvenient cross-examination had been allowed to leave Bombay without any proper medical certificate whatever being produced before the Court by the Prosecuting Inspector. On the contrary, an oral opinion of another doctor, viz., Dr King, given to the prosecuting Counsel a day previous to the hearing and three days after Superintendent Carter's departure, was orally tendered in Court as an excuse saying that Superintendent Carter was suffering from concussion of the brain. Without making any comments the Union begs to point out that Dr. Nunan's certificate ought to have been produced, and that the Superintendent, who was the cause of all this mischief, ought not to have been allowed to leave Bombay and avoid a public examination in Court as he was allowed to do in this case.

Under the above circumstances, the Union prays that a full, complete and independent inquiry into the whole matter may be instituted and that whoever may be found to be guilty of misconduct, however highly placed may be so dealt with that the liberty of citizens, and especially of respectable citizens like members of the learned professions, may not be jeopardised in the way in which it has been done in this case.'

BIBLE AND NON-COOPERATION.

The one hundred and third annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Monday evening at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Rev. R. M. Gray presiding.

After a hymn and prayer by Bishop Palmer the Secretary Mr. R. A. Adams read the report which said among other things that.

The political movement begun a few years ago in this country has continued with increasing force throughout the past twelve months. Unfortunately, it has inflamed passions of ill-will, strife, and bitterness as it has grown in momentum. Indeed, we cannot recollect a period of greater dispeace and estrangement than that through which we have passed. Even the peaceful visit of the Prince of Wales to these shores towards the end of the year, was characterized by an outbreak of lawlessness and bloshed in our own City of Bombay, which it will be difficult to forget and we feel that nowhere is reconciliation more necessary than in this land. The leader of the non-co-operation movement has been styled 'the Christ of to-day' by some of his followers on account of his emphasis of 'soul-force' in connection with his propaganda, and it is a noteworthy fact that the moral ideal selected is the Central Figure in the Christian faith, and not that of the Mahomedan or Hindu religions. This cannot but be of encouragement to those who are interested in the spread of Christianity in India.

The very Rev. J. N. Ogilvie and Rev. Edward then addressed the gathering and said Bible was the panacea of all the evils and envies of the world. They exhorted the Christian both Indian and Europeans to live life as indicated in the Bible. The benediction from the bishop dissolved the meeting.

INDIAN MUSLEMS.

1914 AND 1922.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Lord Northcliffe has expressed great surprise at the tremendous change in the attitude of our Moslem countrymen towards the British Raj. He takes as his basis his visit of 1897. That is comparatively a remote period. Let us examine the position in 1914 and see how Moslem India, rich and poor, educated and illiterate, loyalist and Nationalist, stood solidly by, for and with the British Raj in India:—

As soon as the War broke out in August, 1914:—

(1) The Nizam of Hyderabad issued a Manifesto and exhorted his subjects and his Moslem coreligionists to support the British Government.

(2) The Begum Sahib of Bhopal followed suit, and issued a similar manifesto.

(3) The Aga Khan gave instructions to all his followers in India Persia and Africa to help the British authorities in all his followers in India, Persia, and every way.

(4) And even the All-India Moslem League passed the following resolution and supported the Government in 1914:—

"That the Council of the All-India Moslem League gives expression once more to the deep-rooted loyalty and sincere devotion of Mussulmans of India to the British Crown, and assures H. E. the Viceroy, that participation of Turkey in the present war does not and cannot affect that loyalty in the least degree, and the Council is confident that no Musulman in India will swerve a hair's breadth from his paramount duty to his sovereign." That was in 1914. What is the position to-day? Let us see it in passing:—

(1) The Nizam has already intimated to the Government the necessity of an equitable settlment with Turkey.

(2) The Begum Sahib of Bhopal could not be refrained from pressing this point on to the Government.

(3) The Aga Khan has made the Turkish cause his own, and has pledged his word to do his very best for the revision of the Turkish Treaty.

(4) And the Moslem League the All-India—all loyal Moslem League at its last session at Ahmedabad seriously considered Hassart Moheni's resolution of complete independence in the subjects Committee, which was negatived by not a large majority!

(5) It is noteworthy, that the Subjects Committee of the Khilafat Conference had passed the said resolution, which was disallowed at the Conference meeting!

(6) And even in the Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress, the Moslems were conspicuous by their insistence on the Independence Resolution! And pray, who are responsible for this change in the Moslem attitude? Are they Indian Agitators? No! Are they Indian officials? Not quite! Is it the Indian Government? Not principally! So, who are the responsible parties?

(1) Mr. Lloyd George, who has not fulfilled his pledge-

(2) Lords Bryce, Robert Cecil and Co., who were out to oust Turkey from Europe!

(3) Lloyd George Zaharoff and Co., who have favoured Greece so far!

(4) And last, though not the least, Lord Northcliffe and his Press, that has supported the Lloyd George anti-Turkish Policy, that has withheld from the British Policy, facts regarding Armenian intrigues and Greek massacres, and that has exasperated the patience and forbearance of Indian Moslems. If Britain is anxious to regain the good will of Moslems, let her right the wrongs she has done to Turkey before it is too late.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"DR. BHANDARKAR'S BOOK

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A propos of my letter in your issue of 8th instant, on the subject of "Dr. Bhandarkar's book" and Prof. Rawlinson's introduction to it, an obliging friend of mine has brought it to my notice that it is not the Oxford University Press, but the firm of Messrs. Taraporevala and Sons, that has published the book. I accept the correction with thanks. Whoever be the publishers, my remarks that Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar may be innocent of the affair, and that the publishers must have been led to confer the honour of writing an introduction to it, on Mr. Rawlinson, by reason of the impression that he has lately created by some of his recent books on Indian history,—these remarks still hold good, as well as the fact that our University has also been responsible for giving "exaggerated importance" to Prof. Rawlinson as a historian. If the Oxford University Press has been erroneously mentioned in my former letter, as having brought out the book, I am indeed sorry for the mistake.—Yours, etc.

"NO MATTER WHO."

SADHAKASHRAMA (ANDHERI)

Mr. K. G. Despande, Acharya, Sadha Kashram, Andheri, writes as follows:—It is intended to admit 15 new applicants in the Ashram on the 29th of March, the 1st day of Chaitra next. Those need apply whose education has reached the matriculation standard. The course of training will be for three years, out of which two years will be spent under the direct control of the Ashram and the last year will be devoted by the student to outside work under the direction of the Ashram authorities. There are now good opportunities to learn weaving and practical agriculture in the Ashram. From of application and rules of the Ashram will be sent by the manager on receipt of 1½ annas' worth of stamps.

Applications should be sent before the 15th of March 1922.

The public is invited to note that the Ashrama is now in a position to manufacture their yarn into khaddar on payment of reasonable charges provided the yarn is of proper strength and quality.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA TOURNAMENT.

RANGA RAO AND WAGLE BEAT LILADHAR AND LAXMIDAS.

Play in connection with the Western India Tennis Tournament was resumed today at 4-15 in the Queen's Road Courts. There were seven events scheduled on the programme, but of these one event had not to be played out as Mrs. Robinson and L. C. Parton got a walk-over Miss A. N. Other and Jeejeebhoy. Who this potential Miss A. N. Other could have been belongs to the region of conjecture.

There were three matches in Gentlemen's Doubles—Ranga Rao and Wagle vs. Liladhar and Laxmidas and Naoroji and Dastur vs. Fakuda and Kamamura were well contested matches. Of these the former was more interesting from a spectacular point of view and especially towards the closing stages of the second set provided ample thrills to the occupants of the galleries. In the first set Ranga Rao and Wagle had pretty much their own way. Early in the game they established a useful lead which they continued. Liladhar and partner were not able to come level and thus they had to concede the first set at 6—2. But they had their revenge in the second set. Right from the start they played a bold but careful game and made many useful captures at the net. In fact, the set was a protracted struggle to get a commanding position at the net. In this struggle for strategic advantage Liladhar and partner had more often than not the advantage and drove Ranga Rao and Wagle to the base line. A tense struggle followed with Liladhar and partner always in the lead till 4—3 was reached. By this time Ranga Rao became slightly nervous and in the course of a single game lost four consecutive points. Hence no surprise was occasioned by the set being bagged by Liladhar and Laxmidas.

In the third and deciding set Ranga Rao and Wagle recovered form and steadily advanced to victory. Liladhar played a bold and brainy game throughout and his mid-court volleys were advantageously directed at oblique angles to the extreme ends of the lobbies which made a return very difficult or if achieved rendered it very weak. The third set was won by Ranga Rao and Wagle at 6—2.

Naoroji and Dastur vs. Fakuda and Kamamura afforded a good commentary on the insufficiency of Japanese methods—at least as exhibited by its exponents here—to combat an aggressive game at the net combined with variety of strokes. Dastur is an enterprising player with original ideas and to him even Fakuda could oppose only the "made to order" Japanese backhand stroke—with the result that the plucky Japs were beaten. Naoroji despite his slight limp—no doubt due to a sprained ankle— which he forgot in the zest of the struggle—did masterly execution at the net. The Parsi pair disposed of their opponents in two sets of 6—2 and 6—4.

J. S. Milne and L. Bean had an easy time of it with Brough and Portlock whom they defeated in two sets of 6—2 and 6—3. The former pair proved a very formidable combination with complete understanding between themselves. Fox vs. Jeejeebhoy—the only Singles contest of the day found Fox victorious after two hotly contested sets of 6—4 and 8—6. A much better performance was expected of Jeejeebhoy who possesses a serviceable drive reinforced with considerable driving power. But the game was a test of patience and in this Jeejeebhoy was not able to vie with Fox.

MIXED DOUBLES.

There were two matches in Mixed Doubles. Lady Tata and Naoroji vs. Miss Strangman and Gray attracted a host of spectators. It was unfortunate that the match was fixed to be played out in Court 4—which has no adequate seating facilities. Lady Tata played a careful game and never lost a point if she could prevent it. Naoroji established a mastery at the net which contributed in no small measure to the undoing of Miss Strangman and partner. The weaker combination succumbed to superior provision two sets of 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. T. Patterson and Capt. Matthews defeated Mrs. Nelson and Denning at 6—4 and 6—4. Mrs. Patterson has cultivated a fairly good imitation of the masculine mode of service in place of the usual underhand service resorted to by the ladies and was decidedly of great help to her partner. The scores were 6—4 and 6—4.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Ranga Rao and Wagle beat Laxmidas and Liladhar 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

M. Fox beat D. Jeejeebhoy 6—4, 8—6.

Mrs. Robinson and L. C Parton W.O.

Naoroji and Dastur beat Fakuda and Kamamura 6—2, 6—4.

J. S. Milne and Lady bean beat Brough and Portlock 6—2, 6—3.

Lady Tata and Naoroji beat Miss Strangman and Lt.-Comdr. Gray 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. Tysdil Patterson and Matthews beat Mrs. Nelson and Denning 6—4, 6—4.

TODAY'S MATCHES

The following match will be played at 4-15 p.m.:—

J. A. D. Naoroji and Ranga Rao, Court No. 2.

The following matches will be played at 5-15 p.m.:—

R. D. England and Mrs. Halewhite vs. Mrs. J. B. Crichton and Ranga Rao, Court No. 1.

Wagle and Mrs. Rao vs. Mrs. Portlock and Mr. Portlock, Court No. 2.

Mrs. Mead and Barraclough vs. Mrs. Birley and Farquharson, Court No. 5.

E. T. Annett vs. Kamamura, Court No. 4.

M. Fox vs. Lahey Bean, Court No. 3.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, February 28.

THE DELHI DECISION.

At the Grand Guignol—the London theatre which specialises in the abnormal, and undertakes to thrill the most jaded—there was recently staged a little "comedy" in which the chief figure was a corpse. The "humour" of the piece lay in the corpse's tumbling out of a cupboard into the middle of the room, just as someone else was impersonating the dead man before the family lawyer. The corpse had been terribly mutilated about the face in an accident—and everyone laughed at the discomfiture of the would-be impersonator as the curtain fell. Then the curtain rose again and there was the ghastly corpse lying pathetically still. With a shock the audience realised that there was nothing funny in the corpse. Their laughter died in a shudder. Its echoes sounded horribly like maniac mirth as the audience received the shock of the final and true impression—that this was no comedy but a piece of ghastly realism—that there is nothing funny in death. So might it be with Western Imperialism as it is understood by the Curzons, the Sydenhams and the Joyson-Hicks. The first impression its propagandists make on the peoples it touches is one that is pleasant. It is pleasant to think of a nation growing prosperous when we forget that it exploits another and a subject nation. It is pleasant almost to contemplate a war from an armchair in London if the war be waged to further such prosperity. That is the first impression. But later to the thinkers—and eventually it will come to the people at large—comes the second, and the true impression. Then they see how their emotions have been played upon and the pleasant sense of well-being which the first impression conveyed gives place to a feeling of horror. There is nothing pleasant in modern economico-militarist Imperialism. It is a horrible and a ghastly thing, however ably clever psychologists may trick it out in propaganda and force the pleased laughter of a deluded audience. The reaction from that laughter is a sense of sheer loathing. To-day India and the East—the thinkers—have realised that the mutilated ghastly thing lying in the centre of the stage is not at all a pleasant stage-property. It provokes a shudder. Let the curtain be rung down upon, it while the laughter of those who still have to receive the second and true impression rings in our ears like the shrieks heard in a mad-house.

It is was this true view of Curzon-Sydenham Imperialism that impelled the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi to make no compromise with the thing they had come to loath. For, either of the two alternative policies urged on the nation were a part of this brand of Imperialism. Some would have had the Congress be "diplomatic." They worked for a peace of dishonour, though to be fair to them they knew not what they did. They would have had the nation truckle in some measure to this Imperialism-cum-Prussianism by refraining from answering in plain words Sir William Vincent's latest threat But the nation's leaders have chosen otherwise. They have given the world plainly to understand that their decision has no concern or connection with threats which cannot touch the people's composure and their confidence.—And further, they have made it clear that the vanguard of the people's army have taken no step in retreat. They have merely halted that the rear-guard and the stragglers may come up and the army will then resume its march. The countenancing under due safeguards of previous volunteer activities such as picketing when repression interferes with the Congress' routine work emphasises that no step has been taken in retreat.

And as for those who counselled immediate Civil Disobedience—theirs was also a counsel savouring of thought-processes such as move and guide the Imperialism of the type we have mentioned. They maintained that a movement affecting to shrink in horror from the ghastly thing, should at the same time make use of the "arguments of expediency," and the hyprocrisy which mutilates its countenance. To do this were similarly to disfigure the face of Non-co-operation till it looks as ghastly a thing as the corpse of sham Imperialism, stripped of all pretence to the life of morality, lying in the centre of the stage. The Congress has been true to itself, to people it represents and to the saint, its leader. It could hardly have been otherwise. For its final impression of the dreadful thing it shrinks from in horror is the true one. It is left to the neo-Prussianism to fear to face the truth and to compromise with evil. It will be left to the neo-Prussianism we abhor, and will destroy through non-violence, to lie dead, a dreadful thing, in the centre of the stage while the audience—the world—shudders a belated concession of the the final and true impression and the Congress and the Indian nation live animated by the spirit of life—the spirit of sheer morality.

MALABAR.

An official summary of the situation in Malabar, obviously representing the views of Mr. Knapp, Special Commissioner, has been issued from Delhi, in which it is stated that "there are complaints in Calicut and elsewhere about the distress prevailing, but these are marked by much exaggeration." As if to clinch this statement, it is asserted in the sentence immediately following that "the recent sales of markets and liquor shops in Ernad, which has suffered most, attracted good competition and fetched good prices." But what connection the bids by certain rich individuals for liquor shop and market licenses can have with the sufferings of those who have been rendered homeless or destitute during the last few months, only an official imagination can perceive. But Mr. Knapp and other officials in Malabar cannot surely be oblivious of the fact, which no amount of exaggeration can discount, that there is widespread distress in the interiors of the district among the Moplah as well as Hindu families. The authorities may ignore the information which comes through Congress and Khilafat sources, but they cannot afford to shut their eyes to reports coming through agencies which have been investigating conditions under official or semi-official auspices. The Central Relief Committee which enjoys official confidence cannot be accused of "exaggerating" the distress. If anything, the Committee's reports have so far erred on the side of under-estimation. The Committee is stated to have brought recently to the notice of Mr. Knapp reports which had reached it from the disturbed area of acute distress prevailing among a large number of women and children of Moplahs that had either been killed or imprisoned. But Mr. Knapp, appears to have ignored the Committee and its reports and appointed another Committee of Muslim gentlemen to make enquiries and report to him direct. This latter Committee has now reported and revealed the fact that there are something like 35,000 women and children of Moplahs who are in a helpless condition and stand in need of immediate relief. And still, in the face of this terrible revelation, Mr Knapp and his colleagues have the hardihood to speak of "exaggeration." When not even a thousand of these helpless women and children have yet been succoured by the official or semi-official agencies of relief, is it not amazing that officials should seek to allay the public alarm by assurances calculated to give quite a wrong idea of the extent of the distress and of the adequacy of the relief which has so far been extended to the suffering women and children? It is obvious that the public cannot afford to place faith in assurances proceeding from official sources and they must move in the matter forthwith independently of the official world. It is incumbent on the leaders of public opinion, whether co-operators or non-co-operators to take immediate steps to investigate the extent of the distress and to organise measures of relief commensurate with the needs of the situation. Now that Martial Law has been withdrawn from most of the troubled talukas, the way before the workers is smoothened to a great extent and they must bestir themselves without delay to carry relief to the helpless women and children. We appeal specially to the Congress and Khilafat Committees to arrange to send missions of relief to Malabar and to collect adequate funds for the purpose. The public when they realise the true extent of the distress will not fail to respond generously to the cry of suffering humanity.

Notes of the Day

End of a Folly.

In the speech by the Finance Member introducing the Budget estimates of the Government of Bombay the following cryptic statement occurs: "The experiment with the trawler has served its purpose in proving that the Bombay market cannot absorb the supplies of fish that can be obtained by trawling, and is brought to an end." The detailed budget statement also contains a reference to the cessation of the working of the trawler and consequent reduction of Rs. 1,75,000 in next year's budget provision for "the development of Industries." Our readers might be aware of the close interest this journal has been taking in the progress of the "experiment," which Mr. Walke, the fisheries "expert" of our highly enterprising Industries Department, had been conducting, for the major portion of last year, in deep sea fishing. Though, in view of the known antecedents of this "expert," we were frankly sceptical of his competency to undertake the task, we preferred to wait and watch the results of the experiment, especially since a responsible Minister like the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta gave the assurance to the public that Mr. Walke "had considerable knowledge of fishing on the western coast before he became Superintendent of Fisheries." This statement was made in the September session of the Council. Hardly two months had passed than we came across the following startling announcement in the "Journal of Indian Industries and Labour" for November 1921 above the signature of Mr. R. D. Bell, Director of Industries: "At the end of the monsoon, Mr. Walker (Walke?) was relieved of his work in connection with the steam trawler and returned to Karwar to recommence his demonstration of the manufacture of fish oil." Now comes the further announcement that the trawler has ceased to work, the "experiment" having come to an end. The lesson taught by the "experiment" is officially described as "proving that the Bombay market cannot absorb the supplies of fish that can be obtained by trawling." But was it necessary to wait for so long a time and waste lakhs before learning this lesson? Did not Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., who was specially appointed to report on the fishing industry, declare in 1910 after an exhaustive investigation that "the Bombay Fisheries are already in a high state of efficiency," that fresh fish cannot be provided to more distant markets than at present," that "trawling on the coast has already proved a failure" and that "it would be premature to repeat the experiment until the bottom beyond the 30 fathom limit has been thoroughly examined?"

Lakhs wasted.

In spite of these clear warnings, our great industrial "experts" embarked on a fresh "experiment," ordered out trawler, ("William Garrick")—whether new or old is unknown—at a cost of £17,000, overhauled and fitted it out in England at a further cost of £7,000, brought it to Bombay (cost of voyage not yet made known) in March 1921, repaired it further in Bombay docks at an additional cost of Rs. 32,308 and launched it on its "experiment" in May 1921. At the last September session the Minister for Industries gave some illuminating figures of the cost of the "experiments" conducted by this trawler. He stated that "excluding the pay of the staff, the total working expenses till the end of June when five voyages had been made amounted to Rs. 10,093." The monthly pay of the European staff alone of the trawler was given out by the Minister as follows:—Skipper Rs. 1,000; Mate Rs. 800; Chief Engineer Rs. 600; Boatswain Rs. 500. No details of the monthly pay bill of the Indian staff were given and hence it is not possible to calculate the monthly cost of the whole establishment. As against all this expenditure, the entire sale proceeds of the catches made during the five voyages referred to above, did not exceed, according to the Minister himself, Rs. 3,904-14-0! In spite of these discouraging results, the great "experiment" was carried on for some months more—with more and more disastrous results! "The prices obtained in the market are poor" ruefully observes Mr. Bell, "chiefly because of the small demand for fish which are little known or against which there is a prejudice."

Who is Responsible?

Thus, there is an end of the "experiment" and of the "expert" from whom the Presidency expected so much! He is now, according to his chief, the Director of Industries, engaged in "demonstration of the manufacture of fishoil." A wag might say Mr. Walke is engaged in wreaking his vengeance on the poor fish which had refused to come into his net and enable him to make his "experiment" a success! The tax-paying public must, however, be relieved to know that the costly folly in which the Industries Department had embarked, in spite of repeated warnings, has at last come to an end. But are not the public entitled to know from the Minister in charge as to who was primarily responsible for the reckless waste of funds involved in this foolish enterprise? Not less than three lakhs must have been thrown away in Mr. Walke's "experiment." Has any explanation been called from the Director of Industries why, in the face of Mr. Lucas' report, he embarked on the experiment? Even a child could see that the fish that the trawler might have secured in a month could not pay the monthly salaries of even the European staff, let alone the whole establishment, not to mention the working expenses! The Industries Department will shortly come forward with a demand for a budget grant of five and a half lakhs. Before the Council votes the grant it should insist on the fullest light being thrown on the total loss sustained in Mr. Walke's "experiment" and on the responsibility for the folly being fully brought home to the official or officials concerned. As at present administered the Industries Department might as well be abolished. The present head of the Department has proved himself to be not the right person to be in charge of it. He has no knowledge of local conditions. Nor, according to his own confession, is he in sympathy with the Protectionist aspirations of the people of this country. That such an individual should be entrusted with the responsibility of looking after the development of the industries of the Presidency, is unfortunate in the extreme. If the Minister is really anxious to see the Presidency progress industrially, he should appoint a competent Indian to undertake the task. Has he the courage to tackle the problem in the right spirit?

Labour Representation.

We are a trifle hazy as to the precise function of the Labour Bureau in Bombay over which that untiring (but rather futile) collector of statistics, Mr. Findlay Shirras, presides. We do not know whether organised Labour in Bombay is inclined to regard the Bureau as anything but an expressive piece of camouflage intended to impress upon Labour the sudden extreme solicitude for its welfare that has come upon the Government immediately Labour by organizing itself became strong enough to assert its rights and to be independent of official solicitude. A recent paragraph in the "Labour Gazette" tends to bear out this suspicion in some small degree. The "Gazette" is among Mr. Findlay Shirras' pre-occupations and the paragraph in question reads suspiciously like propaganda intended to smooth the path of Government towards the appointment of an official to represent Indian Labour in the International Labour Office at Geneva. We are told that the Government of India are in consultation with the Local Governments regarding the selection of a suitable representative "from India." The salary of the post is 17,000 Swiss francs a year, and the "Labour Gazette" seems to fly a kite when it states:—"The *officer* selected, *if a Government officer*, will be seconded to the International Labour Office." The italics are ours. We fail to see why it should thus tacitly be suggested that a Government Officer will be selected. Organized Labour in India will have little confidence in anyone who has not been nominated by organized Labour as represented by the existing Unions. The establishment of a Government Labour Bureau in Bombay has not resulted in a disbanding of the workers' own organizations. To be frank organized Labour does not, we are sure, trust either the genuineness of Government solicitude on their behalf, or any Government official nominated to make a noise like an Indian Labour representative at Geneva. This is because organized Labour does not trust a Government which by reason of its subservience to the Government of Great Britain is subservient to Capitalism. If the Government of India are at all sincere in their regard for Indian Labour they will be careful to nominate a non-official and an Indian selected by a responsible Labour organization to represent *Indian* Labour at Geneva.

A Police Scandal.

How long is the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, going to tolerate the irregularities and idiosyncrasies of the officers in charge of the Princess Street Police Station? During the course of the last six months, the conduct of these officers has come in for open censure of a severe character at the hands of the Presidency Magistrates on nearly half a dozen occasions. Yet, neither of the officers concerned nor the Commissioner of Police appears to attach the least weight to the magisterial strictures and law as well as public decencies continue to be openly defied. The implied contempt of court must be driving the magistracy to distraction. However we need not dwell on that. But what about the sufferings and inconvenience caused to the public? Have the public no remedy against the high-handedness of those who detain persons in custody longer than twenty-four hours, before producing them in a court. What has Mr. Hayward to say of this lawlessness, which goes unchecked on in spite of repeated warnings from the judiciary and protests from the public? The scandal must be put a stop to with a firm hand.

REPRESSION IN U. P.

I

A RETROSPECT

The following notes are impressions of a tour in the United Provinces by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," who visited Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Farrukabad, Aligarh, Cawnpore and Delhi to ascertain by means of a careful personal investigation the extent and methods of the repressive policy of the United Provinces Government. Our representative was given every facility by the various Congress officials in the places visited to study men, manners, and political events and he had also the good fortune to come into close contact with the official view concerning the present agitation.

When the All-India Congress Committee met some three months ago at Delhi, I found the remark very often made that as regards the progress of the Non-Co-operation movement, the United Provinces were the most backward. This want of success in putting into vigorous action the various parts of the Non-Co-operation programme was atttributed to the enormous difficulties Congress workers invariably found in these Provinces, because of the illiteracy and ignorance of the masses, and the apathy of the classes, the percentage of education among the latter also being very low. Among such a people executive Government asserts itself much more easily by whim and caprice than amongst people as with us in Western India, who can pursue their various avocations in life without coming into contact with the official class at every point in their daily life. In the United Provinces there is no industry or commerce to speak of. There are a few business centres, of which Cawnpore is the largest and the most influential, but the merchant class as such with its traditions of independence, does not exist.

Bombay and U. P

It will be as well to examine here the enormously different conditions of life between Bombay, with its commercially-minded people, and Allahabad and Cawnpore with their stagnant life, which is mainly concerned with agricultural pursuits, although in these two places in particular there is a section of society devoted to the pursuit of the liberal prfossions. But just a few miles beyond, any town which a railway touches and invests with its pseudo-modern appearance, you can come across seventeenth century conditions of Indian life. There is the Talukdar, with his colossal ignorance of modern ideas, and perhaps a contempt for them and there is his tenant. Nobody else counts for much under these conditions. The ryotwari system of land tenure with which we are familiar in western India, and which with all its defects, makes our agriculturist an independent being who owes no personal allegiance to anybody, is absent in the U. P. The average tenant in the U. P. is looked upon more as a serf than a human being by the Talukdar. This gentry are, of course, most prominent in Oudh, because in the non-Oudh part of the provinces the Talukdars are neither so numerous nor so great in political importance. When society in India is in a transition stage the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh have not excaped being drawn into the vortex of new ideas. Even a small sojourn in a typical village owned by a Talukdar does not fail to draw one's pointed attention to the fact, however, that the impact of new ideas has been received most reluctantly. As a reactionary body the Oudh Landholders' Association would be hard to beat. There are Hindu Talukdars and there are Mahomedan Talukdars. The Hindu aristocratic landholders have Mahomedan tenants, and the Mahommedan aristocratic gentry have Hindu tenants, but there are portions of the U. P. where the Mahomedan aristocratic landholding families preponderate and it is just in these portions where the ignorance and apathy are the darkest and the deepest. They still go on living proud of the fact that at one time their kith and kin were the rulers of the land and that even now so long as the Deputy Commissioner Sab is kept pleased they can have their own way in ruling and lording it over their tenants. Some of the Talukdar's ideas of keeping their tenantry under check and discipline remind one irresistibly of feudal times in Europe.

Amongst such a people it is extremely easy for a close and secret corporation as the Government of India was very recently described to be, to have enormous influence and to obtain an almost unlimited power as the only paramount agency before which the Talukdar must humble himself. Many of the agents of the Government in the U. P., as represented by the U. P. Civil service, were not slow to recognise that their success as administrators depended upon letting the Talukdars do what they like with their tenantry, and further also in not allowing Talukdars as a body to develope themselves into a united landed interest. So the policy of dividing the Hindu Talukdar against the Mahomedan was pursued by many officials and while the tenants were kept in the darkest ignorance both by the Government and he landed gentry the policy of divide and rule has continued to the detriment of the Indian population of the U. P. and has at last made the bureaucracy so solid as a political reactionary force that not a few members of the latter do not even care to cloak the autocracy of their conduct and the insolence of their manners. The Government, the landholding gentry and the common people as such appear to live in the U. P. with totally different outlooks of life and rule. The Government system is there very solidly entrenched behind the distrust which the old generation of Hindus feels against the older generation of Mahomedans, the landed gentry exists apparently only to further its limited and narrow class interests and the common people go on living on the land which is fortunately fertile and makes them in consequence lazy

(Continued on page 8.)

IRISH SITUATION.

HEALTHEIR ATMOSPHERE.

MR. GRIFFITH'S SATISFACTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON ,Feb. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 27.

Healthier atmosphere of the Irish situation is encouraged by an officially inspired report that the Irish Bill will probably be proceeded with. during the coming week.

An official, in touch with British representatives, states that the British Cabinet Ministers are reassured regarding the real significance of truce. The Irish delegates departed from London full of hope.

Mr. Griffith stated that he was satisfied that the British Government were standing by the terms of the Treaty which he and his colleagues also intended to carry out, in spirit and in letter.

HOPEFUL SITUATION.

ANOTHERS CONFERENCE BETWEEN LEADERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 11 a.m. Feb. 27.

Following the successive conferences of Mr. Churchill at the Colonial Office yesterday with Messrs. Griffith and Duggan, and Sir James Craig, Lord Midleton and Lord Fitz Alan, with regard to the three months' delay in the Irish elections, a further conference took place this morning, between Messrs. Churchill, Montagu, Chamberlain, Sir Hamer Greenwood and Sir L. Worthington-Evans and Messrs. Griffiths and Duggan, who leave for Ireland to-night. The fact that Mr. Lloyd George is staying at Lympne, to night, and not coming to London to meet the Irish leaders is regarded as indicating that the situation is much more hopeful. It is understood that Mr. Churchill advised Mr. Lloyd George that there was no need for him to hurry back to London.

"COMPLETE AGREEMENT."

RESULT OF BOULOGNE CONVERSATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 27.

Interviewed by Reuter at Lympne, to-day, Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that long and frank conversations at Boulogne had swept away all difficulties. A complete agreement had been reached with regard to the treatment of subjects to be referred to the Genoa Conference. The question whether Russia should be recognised depended entirely upon Russia herself and her attitude at Genoa. The two Premiers did not discuss the Near Eastern question.

AFGHAN MISSION.

ARRIVAL IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 11 a.m. Feb. 27..

Marseilles.—An Afghan mission, headed by Sardar Abdul Hadi Khan, has arrived aboard the P. and O. s.s. "Delta" *en route* for London. The Mission was received by the British consul.

SHAH OF PERSIA IN PARIS.

The Shah of Persia, accompanied by Prince Noshirvan, has also arrived and was welcomed by the Persian Minister in Paris and representatives of the French Government. Later, the Shah left for Nice, where he intends to stay for a fortnight, after which time he will probably travel to Paris

VISCOUNT LASCELLES.

APPOINTED KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

London, Feb. 26.—Viscount Lascelles has been appointed a Knight of the Garter.

PUNJAB COUNCIL'S ADDRESS.

PRINCES REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

The Prince replying to the address of the Legislative Council said, "I am touched by the warmth of welcome to which you have given expression on behalf of the members of this Council. I am deeply gratified by the glowing tribute which you have paid to my father and mother. No one knows better than I do what deep love they cherish for India and they will be rejoiced to find that their love finds are echo in the hearts of this Council. You have referred to my visit to the Punjab. In a sense you are right, for this is the first time I have set foot on the Punjab soil but in another sense you are wrong for I began to visit the Punjab in spirit long ago from the day the stalwart Punjabis of Indian Expeditionary Force landed in France and in years that came after when I shared their daily life as soldiers in many countries. My thoughts went forth to the plains and the hills of he Punjab. My heart was with the fathers and brothers who had bid godspeed to these men when in loyalty and devotion to their King Emperor they went forth to my comrades in arms in distant and unknown lands when one of my comrades fell in sympathy and sorrow. I was with you in your homesteads and I shared in your pride and rejoicings when your dear ones returned safe once more to your hamlets at the end of the war.

FRENCH CABINET "SCANDALS."

SOME DIPLOMATIC SKELETONS

ALLEGATION AGAINST BREAND AND CLEMENCEAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 11 a.m. Feb. 27.

According to a Paris message, the Panama and Dreyfus scandals are recalled by the latest developments in the Banque Industrielle de Chine affair. The partisans of M. Clemenceau, including Andre Tardieu and Edouard Ignace, formerly Under-Secretary of Justice, are demanding an inquiry into the affair, alleging that the supporters of the rival bank in the Briand Cabinet opposed the refloating of the Banque Industrielle. This demand has been countered by a demand for inquiry into the allegations against the Clemenceau Party, especially with regard to the one-time Deputy, M. Paul Meunier and the advanced radical editor, of the De Faitiste newspaper M. La Venite, who has just been released, after twenty-seven months in prison without trial, as there was no evidence justifying his being committed to trial, on a charge of communicating intelligence with the enemy. It is now alleged that he was arrested really because he had offended M. Clemenceau.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.

NATIONAL CRISIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 11 a.m. Feb. 27.

A national crisis has arisen in the engineering industry. Employers have given a notice of lock-out, on March 3rd, in connexion with the dispute over the freedom of the management with regard to over-time, on which point a ballot of men has resulted in the rejection of the recommendation of the Executive in favour of the acceptance of a memorandum which lays down that Trade Unions should not interfere with the right of employers to exercise managerial functions in their establishment. Half a million men are affected, but employers and the union will confer, on March 7th, with a view to averting trouble.

Meantime, it is understood that a ballot of shipbuilding workers on the employers' proposal to remove the bonus of twenty-six shillings and six pence per week in two instalments, beginning March 3rd, has resulted in majority in favour of rejection. This raises the possibility of a shipbuilding lock-out.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.

FAILURE DUE TO COMPANY'S SPECULATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Feb. 28.

The latest sensational development in the compulsory winding up of the City Equitable Insurance Company is reported by the Naples correspondent of the "Daily Mail" that the arrest of the Chairman of the Company, Mr. Bevan, has been ordered. He was last seen at Naples where it is said he was trying to get visa for Constantinople. Meanwhile the officials of the Receiver state that it appears the Company's difficulties were caused by the highly speculative dealings entered into by the Company, largely by act and under direction of Mr. Bevan. The officials add that the balance sheet issued in February last year did not disclose true position of the affairs.

COTTON TRADE.

PERTURBED AT RUMOURED INCREASE OF INDIAN IMPORT DUTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Feb. 28.

The cotton trade is most perturbed at the rumoured increase of Indian import duties to twenty per cent. The representatives of the trade have been interviewed at the House of Commons and is gathered that a counter excise tax may be proposed leaving only a difference of four per cent. against Lancashire. A meeting subsequently decided to press the India Office for exact information and also extracted a pledge of support from the members of the House of Commons.

SAINT NIHAL SINGH.

INTERVIEWS LALAJI AND MR. STOKES

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 244

Saint Nihal Singh reached Lahore on the morning of the 22nd February, and interviewed Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Stokes in the Lahore Central Jail on the 23rd instant for about 2 hours.

PRINCE VISITS PEOPLE'S FAIR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Feb. 26.

After attending the Divine Service in the morning, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales accompanied by H. E. the Governor and the personal staff, visited the Peoples Fair, which was being held from the 24th. The fair has been organised entirely by public subscriptions.

THE DELHI DECISION

THE MAHATMA'S TRIUMPH.

NO RADICAL MODIFICATIONS OF BARDOLI RESOLUTIONS

NO REVERSAL OF CONGRESS POLICY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of a Press interview ,made the following statements. He said: "The proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee were a perfect study. I am not in a position to divulge all that happened in that Committee ,not that there is anything to hide or to be ashamed of. One thing was absolutely clear that there was deep disappointment, even strong resentment, against the Bardoli resolutions, coming as they did upon the rejoinder to the Government communique. It was difficult for the members to understand, or appreciate, the reasons for a departure from the steps contemplated in my letter to the Viceroy. There was even a suspicion, not audible, but certainly very visible, that I was labouring under the influence of Pandit Malaviyaji. I was able to show that my own opinion was arrived at totally independently of Malaviji and before I had met him after the Chaura Chauri tragedy. Personally nothing would please me better than to be able to confess that I had yielded upon any point to Punditji's persuasions, and on this matter of Non-Co-operation and Civil Disobedience, it has always been a matter of grief to me to differ from Punditji. However, I mention this merely to show the intensity of feeling.

BARDOLI RESOLUTIONS

It speaks volume for the loyalty of the members of the All-India Congress Committee to the Congress for the discipline observed by them. Inspite of their bitter disappointment and resentment, they subsequently and after a full debate substantially adopted the Bardoli resolution. I must confess that a myself do not like the wording of the covering resolution. It is unnecessarily explanatory. The definitions and the reiteration of Congress policy and civil disobedience seems to me to be out of place, but when it became a matter of ruffled. feelings and of misunderstanding and misinterpretations, I felt that it was better to be tautological and verbose, as the covering resolution undoubtedly is, than to appear to be obscure or ambiguous. For once I can generally endorse the interpretation put upon the Bardoli resolution by Sir William Vincent. He is quite correct in saying that the Bardoli resolutions do not, in any shape or form, mean a reversal of the Congress policy or modification of the Congress programme of Non-Co-operation, and that it is a merely a suspension of mass civil disobedience, and a suspension till further instructions of other activities of an aggressive character. It could not be otherwise. The Bardoli resolutions were addressed to the people and were intended to be of penitential nature, and also to prove incontestably to the people, who are in sympathy with the movement that the sympathy of those who believe in violence is not only not required, but it is held to be injurious to the cause.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

I would, however, warn my critics and I know some of them, although very friendly, have become very sensitive of late. I warn such critics against reading into the covering resolution any radical modification of Bardoli resolutions, except in two particulars. One is the restoration of permission to resort to *bona fide* picketing of foreign cloth under direct supervision of local Congress Committees to be carried on by persons of known good character. Complaints were bitter against foreign cloth merchants as to their indifference to the growing popular dislike, even on the part of those who use it, for foreign cloth as also to the breach of solemn promises made by the merchants that they would not import any more foreign cloth. The people have rightly resented the unpatriotic and selfish attitude of merchants, who in their desire to amass wealth, have utterly disregarded the popular resentment against any further importation of foreign cloths into this country. It would be a great mistake to suppose that this opposition to foreign cloths is based upon any ill-will. It is a proof of national consciousness of a supreme economic fact and this statement received additional support from the opposition that is growing against the use of cloth manufactured by mills of India. There can be no question of ill-will against those who are engaged in the mill industry of India. But till the nation realises, as I think it will, that the masses can as little afford to buy cloth manufactured in mills, as it can afford to buy food cooked in hotels, it is impossible to withstand the unanimous demand for picketing foreign cloth shops. I can only hope that the merchants of India, who have all these long years been engaged in a trade which has brought about the daily growing pauperism of the masses, will rise to the occasion and even, like the Japanese Samurai, recognise the necessity of a little sacrifice. I consider the sacrifice of foreign cloth trade as slight for the simple reason that merchants can find a respectable living, if they turn their attention to organising *khaddar* manufacture and *khaddar* trade and thus render even peaceful picketing wholly unnecessary. If they only cooperate I would love to divert the energy of the best men and women in the country from picketing foreign cloth shops to becoming expert spinners, weavers and carders and manufacture *khaddar* as fast as they can.

INDIVIDUAL CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

The second modification is that the power of reverting to individual civil disobedience whether of a defensive or of offensive type, has been again given by the All-India Congress to the Provinces. It does not therefore mean that the Provinces are required immediately to resort to individual civil disobedience, but it gives each Province full powers to do so, if circumstances required it, and, if the necessary non-violent atmosphere is present in the province. Whilst the Provinces have thus their autonomy, which was granted to them in November last at Delhi, restored to them, I would strongly advise them not to exercise those powers without greatest deliberation or with undue haste. Indeed, I would advise them unless circumstances render civil disobedience absolutely imperative, to take a little rest, purge their volunteers' roll of all the names of those who did not believe in every single detail the requirements of the Congress pledge. It would really add to the strength of the movement if the Provinces before re-embarking upon individual civil disobedience, would put their house in thorough order and ensure perfect non-violence, not merely in deed, but in thought and word. Whilst it is perfectly true that the country as a whole has made remarkable progress in the cultivation of a non-violent spirit, it cannot be denied there is still great room for improvement, and that we are living in a state of perpetual suspense.

(Message incomplete.)

CONFLICT OF OPINIONS AT DELHI.

A PERSONAL TRIUMH FOR MAHATMA

DELHI, Feb. 26.

"At a very late hour last night the All-India Congress Committee arrived at what in the circumstances was felt by the members and general public as a satisfactory decision. The main resolution of Mahatma Gandhi which I have already wired was accepted amidst applause with minor verbal alterations after a discussion lasting in all about twelve hours, during which no less than forty amendments were disposed of.

FUTILE OPPOSITION TO MAHATMA'S VIEWS.

The Committee resumed sitting yesterday afternoon at Hakim Ajmal Khan's residence, when in view of the divergence of views and the difference to opinion on the question of civil disobedience it appeared that the chances of a satisfactory settlement were very remote. But as the discussion wore on and about fifteen amendments had been discussed a decidedly favourable atmosphere set in which eventually saved what might have otherwise resulted in a deplorable situation. Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders were throughout very considerate and responsive to the feelings of the extreme section of the House, which wanted to go much further than the resolution of the Working Committee. In fact the discussion revealed the existence of a party which has begun to think of Mahatma Gandhi as a back number although they are quite willing even now to implicity obey his behests and carry out his programme. But this party though strong has not got a good backing and had therefore to accept the inevitable, just as even Mahatmaji who however much he would personally like to adhere to the Bardoli decision had to accept the inevitable at the hands of a large number of his followers by going a step further and granting individual Civil Disobedience and peaceful picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S VIEWS.

Pandit Malaviya tried his very best to convince the meeting as to the necessity of merely confirming the Working Committee's resolutions. I understand this was also the view of M. K. Natrajan of Bombay, who was present at the meeting as a distinguished visitor specially invited to help the committee with the benefit of his views, just as his advice was taken at Bardoli in arriving at the decision to suspend mass civil disobedience and many other activities of the Non-Cooperation movement. Mr. Natrajan and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya were of one opinion that it would not do any good to the country at the present critical stage of her political struggle to think of any step other than confirming the Bardoli decision and if necessary to convene a special session of the Congress about two months later to review the situation. But this view did not find any support among the members of the All-India Congress Committee, who threw out the amendment of Pandit Malaviya

MAHARASHTRA AND BENGAL PARTIES.

Another clever attempt to postpone the question of Civil Disobedience for some time or in effect to confirm the Bardoli decision was engineered by the Maharashtra party who revived Dr. Moonjee's abortive proposition of the previous night and met with no better result. They strongly urged the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the working of the non-cooperation movement in all parts of the country

(Continued on next page.)

AMERICAN PROHIBITION ACT

SOCIAL AND MORAL FAILURE

LABOUR'S APPEAL FOR REPEAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 28.

Washington.—The Executive Committee of the Federation of Labour has issued statement appealing for a campaign for the repeal of the Prohibition Act and for the substitution of a measure permitting the sale of light wine and beer. The statement denounces the Act as social and moral failure and contends there is general disregard of law which has created an army of "bootleggers," increased amazingly the traffic in poisons and drugs, increased unemployment ,and raised the taxes by billion dollars annually.

TURKISH NATIONALIST MISSION.

LEAVES FOR ENTENTE CAPITALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 28.

Constantinople.—Yussuf Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist Foreign Minister with other members of the Nationalist mission to the Entente capitals is leaving on Monday for Marseilles. Yussuf Pasha who openly declared the only Government in Turkey was the Angora Government succeeded despite the opposition of the Cabinet in obtaining a long secret audience of the Sultan. It is not yet clear whether the Kemalists have succeeded in getting what they covet, namely the Imperial endorsement of their mission which would enable them to speak in the name of the whole of Turkey.

BOULOGNE MEETING

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PAPERS SATISFACTION WITH RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Feb. 28.

The French newspapers express undisguised satisfaction with the results of the Boulogne meeting and accord which has been attained has likewise evoked general approbation in Great Britain, although the Independent Liberal organs are inclined to be critical. The "Daily News" terms the result of the meeting a diplomatic victory for M. Poincare, but the "Daily Chronicle" expresses the opinion that the prospect of the future Anglo-French cooperation has been left brighter than any time since the abrupt collapse of the Cannes Conference. The paper reports that M. Poincare is making less exacting demands regarding the proffered Anglo-French pact which it is disposed to accept with its duration extended to twenty years.

BARDOLI DECISION.

LALAJI'S SUPPORT.

A message on the present political situation in the country purporting to have been sent by Lala Lajpat Rai through a gentleman who interviewed him in the jail has been published in the "Bande Mataram." Lalaji is reported to have said that in the circumstances in which the meeting of the Working Committee was held at Bardoli the giving up of aggressive mass civil disobedience was necessary, but in his opinion the Working Committee, in giving up defensive civil disobedience, has transgressed proper limiits. The wonderful success of non-violence, in every part of the country is commendable and praiseworthy. The deplorable Gorakhpur incident deserves the severest condemnation, but the question is whether we are justified in postponing disobedience to the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act also, on that account. The Lalaji has, however, emphasised the point that the decision of the Congress Working Committee should be supported and the future programme prepared with the greatest care so that the country may not become despondent. He has not yet suggested any specified programme for the future.

(Continued from column 6.)

crease the number of those who court arrest, the Government of India believe that in many cases sentences of simple imprisonment, or even fine, would meet the requirements of justice, but where sentences of rigorous imprisonment are required, the Government of India think that many of the offenders of this character might not unreasonably receive different treatment from that accorded to ordinary criminals in the matter of labour, food, clothing and other privileges. They believe that in many provinces this practice is followed.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.

As to persons under trial it would probably meet all requirements if the Public Prosecutor was to make it clear that in the case of minor offenders the Government were anxious to vindicate the authority of the law rather than to see the offenders punished with excessive severity and where the accused are mere lads, who have clearly been carried away by youthful enthusiasm, a fine or even a warning, where a promise of amendment is forthcoming, might be more suitable than a sentence of imprisonment. But where a fine is inflicted, every effort should be made to realise it."

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

E. I. RY STRIKE.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

When the Legislative Assembly met again this morning the order of the day contained a motion in the name of the Finance Member asking the Lower House to agree to changes made by the Upper House in Super tax Income tax Bill as passed by it. These changes were five in number but of these one re-introduced a provision in the bill which the Assembly had rejected. After a full debate, the Assembly stuck to its original view. A constitutional crisis might arise necessitating the joint session of two chambers.

E. I. R. STRIKE.

At the question time replying to Mr. B. R. Sinha about E. I. R. strike, Colonel Wayhorn, President Railway Board said that the pretext for the strike was an alleged assault on an Indian fireman, but there is every reason to believe that the real cause of the strike was purely political. The strikers did not even put forward any demand of an economic nature till the strike had been in progress for several days. The strike extended practically all over the East Indian Railway system but the Indian staff only were affected. Every attempt was made to bring the strikers to a reasonable frame of mind. Two independent enquiries were held into the truth of the alleged assault on the fireman and it was established that the stery of the assault was a gross misrepresentation. The finding was published widely among the strikers but without result. It was feared that grave inconvenience to the public was inevitable but the responsibility lay with those who fomented this strike for reasons entirely unconnected with the welfare of the strikers. Troops were stationed at most of the important stations along the line. There duty was to guard the stations and to see that loyal workers are not intimidated. The Government saw no reason to apprehend any excesses or abuse of power and did not propose to issue any special instructions.

Sir William Vincent replying to Mr. Sinha said that the local Government was considering the question of the relief to the victims of the Gorakhpur tragedy.

A question by Mr. B. P. Parshad got the reply that the question of amalgamation of salt and excise establishments in Bihar and Orissa would be examined but in view of several questions like financial arrangements which were involved it would not be possible to come to the decision before the next trial.

In reply to Rai Bahadur Bakashi Sohan Lal's question enquiring what action, if any, was taken on the resolution of Lala Sukhbir Sinha adopted in the Council of State that all members of the Assembly and the Council of State should be exempted from operation of prohibitions and restrictions contained in the Indian Arms Act 1878, Sir William Vincent laid the following reply on the table:—Local Governments have been consulted on the subject. They are practically unanimous in their condemnation of the proposal to extend the list of exemptions in the manner proposed. I may add that on the 8th February the Government accepted a resolution moved in this Assembly for the appointment of a committee to examine and report on the Indian Arms Rules 1920. The recommendation emodied in the resolution passed by the Council of State will be referred to that committee.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Sir William Vincent laid on the table the following statement, which he had promised some days ago, in reply to Mr. Neogy's question. This statement refers to the general purport of the suggestions made to local Governments by the Government of India with a view "to securing uniformity in the treatment of persons convicted under the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act Part II in different provinces." The sentences awarded for similar offences in different provinces and even in different courts in the same province vary very greatly. The Government of India recognise that in some localities the severe sentences passed on a few leaders and others, who were arrested immediately after the Act of 1908 was brought into force, have had the effect of checking the activities of the volunteers altogether, at any rate for the time being. On the other hand, in some places many of the persons convicted have been released under the orders of the local Government, before they have served the full term to which they had been sentenced. The Government of India would be glad, if local Governments would consided whether it is not possible to have the sentences already passed, carefully examined in order to secure some uniformity, and also to ensure that, where the penalties awarded are unduly severe, are reduced.

CASE OF LEADERS.

The leaders, who are responsible for the present condition of affairs, are in fact promoters of the campaign against the Government, of course, deserve more severe punishment than their immature and ignorant followers. It is, of course, within the competence of the local Government to reduce or commute any sentence where such a course is desirable. The question of awarding sentences of rigorous imprisonment to many of these offenders also requires consideration. Although they recognize the danger that a universal rule of simple imprisonment for all persons convicted under the Act of 1908 and under the Seditious Meetings Act, might tend to in-

(Continued in column 5.)

FISCAL COMMISSION.

PROTECTION ONLY COURSE.

MR. J. B. PETIT EXAMINED.

At Monday's sitting of the Indian Fiscal Commission the presence of Sir Edgar Holberton was added to the personnel thus making it the full strength of the Commission. Among the witnesses examined were Mr. J. B. Petit and Captain E. V. Sassoon who represented the Bombay Millowners Association.

PROTECTION, THE ONLY COURSE.

After a few formal questions from the chair, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit in reply to Sir M. Dadabhoy said with the exception of the subject of Imperial Protection their Association was unanimous on all other questions. Owing to the highly specialized foreign countries protection was the only course to develop indigenous and new industries. In reply to the question in regard to foreign capital in this country witness said there was a difference of opinion in their Association on this question. One section maintained that certain restrictions were necessary while the other section thought otherwise. In Hyderabad State certain percentage of capital was retained.

Capt. E. V. Sassoon said there were very few mills which turned finer counts cloth.

Continuing, he stated:—

The Legislature through its Board of Experts might offer to put a Duty of say 20 per cent. on the import of an article directly the production of India reached a certain figure, which should not be an unduly high one. This would enable the Capitalist to decide whether the manufacture of the article on a large scale was worth embarking on or not. The Board might also state, so as to encourage the quick development of the industry, that immediately the production reached a certain higher figure the import duty would be raised to 50 per cent. This duty could be still further increased when the output of the industry was one which nearly satisfied all internal demands.

It is assumed that the article in this case is one which India is particularly competent to manufacture, and which once the industry was established could compete favourably with the rest of the world. The Board might then say, that after a period of years the Duty would be reduced at intervals until it was brought down to the present rate or even less.

This would protect the consumer from being unjustifiably exploited and at the same time ensure the industry being thoroughly organised and placed in the highest possible state of efficiency during the foregoing period to enable it to successfully hold its own against foreign competition which would naturally revive with the reduction of the import duty.

In selecting the articles to which this Scheme would apply preference might be shown to those using raw or semi-manufactured materials, and where these are imported, the tariff rates on such imports might be advantageously reduced below the normal one.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES.

In regard to the handloom industry the Bombay Millowners' Association's Committee expressed their opinion that they were strongly in favour of the maintenance of the cotton handloom industry. The industry in question would enable a large proportion of the agricultural population of India to supplement their resources and properly organized handlooms can be made to compete profitably with the produce of the power loom in certain styles of cloth. The Committee did not consider, however, that the manufacture of coarse good was likely to produce the desired result, as in their opinion, the future of the Industry depended upon the extent to which it confined itself to the styles of the cloth which was difficult to manufacture on the power loom and on that account, would always find a ready market.

Referring to the tariff question the Millowners' Association stated:—

The Committee are strongly in favour of a policy of protection; they consider that a tariff provides a more suitable form of taxation for India than direct taxation, especially as direct taxation is so easily evaded, and that an increase in Customs should always be adopted in preference to an increase in direct taxation.

The Committee consider that the existing tariff policy has proved detrimental to Indian interests, has hampered the progress of new industries in the country by reason of the severe competition with imported products which it has entailed, and is likely to continue to operate to the disadvantage of Indian industries so long as it remains in force.

While registering their firm adherence to the policy of protection the Committee do not approve, in theory or practice, of the imposition of a countervailing Excise duty in the case of any article with the possible exception of spirituous liquors.

The Committee consider that the tariff should be framed in future with a view to foster Indian industries and, in particular, to protect nascent industries in this country against competition from old established and highly organized industrial concerns in other countries.

Provided the protection afforded by the new tariff is adequate, the Committee see no reason why India should not become, in due course, independent of other countries in regard to the bulk of her requirements of manufactured goods.

In reply to Mr. Koyaji, Mr. Petit said since the war the hosiery trade in India was paying well. Before the war he experienced some difficulty owing to the Japanese competition. He had a hosiery plant in his mill, but owing to Japanese cheap goods it was not paying, but fortunately the war changed conditions for the better.

MR. H. MACNAUGHTON.

In the afternoon Mr. H. Macnaughtom of Messrs. Wallace and Co. was examined by the Commission.

Replying to the Chairman witness said India was more agricultural than an industrial country. He favoured a free trade policy for India.

Chairman: Do you know England being a free trade country has departed from its policy for the last three years?

A.—That may be with a desire to improve American exchange.

Replying to Mr. Narotam Morarji, witness said he knew that bones and manures were exported in large quantity from India to foreign countries and he would not mind levying export duty on them.

Questioned by Sir Montague de Webb, witness said most of the Indian industries in India were perished at an early age.

Q.—Can you give any instance?

A.—Pressing of the oil from oil seeds.

Q.—Can you give us any more?

A.—Publicity business.

Sir Montague.—I am afraid, there is no suggestion yet before us to protect publicity business by imposing tariff! Laughter.)

To Mr. Iyer witness said that Indian industries suffered because they were not developed on sound lines. It was his opinion that India had progressed considerably by free trade policy.

Replying to Mr. Jamnadas witness said he knew the condition of Indian masses was very bad.

Q.—Do you know that India was very prosperous economically before the advent of the British?

A.—I do not quite know, but I am afraid in the 18th century India was visited by famine after famine.

To Sir Dadabhoy witness said he was in business for the last 20 years doing export and import business and had travelled extensively in India, Burma and Siam. He thought that masses were starving because they were spending too much on clothing. Also that they were starving because there was not enough employment for them. He had no objection to introducing industries to rural areas and if the industries were found he had no objection to Government helping them. If Government gave money for bringing up cattle he would not object but he would call it "State aid" and "foolish."

A.—Supposing for argument's sake that India was a Free State would it be wrong for India to impose protective duty on iron and steel?

A.—I should think it would be very wrong.

Q.—You said oil industry in India was suffering, now, do you know that it is suffering because foreign imported oil is much cheaper than that manufactured in India.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, if somebody tells you to impose high import duty or to give State protection to that industry, would you do that?

A.—I am afraid, I won't.

In regard to the general tariff policy, Macnaughten stated:—

I see no reason for abandoning the principle of Free Trade in India and I consider that while it is necessary to obtain revenue by customs duties a corresponding excise duty should also be levied on articles manufactured in India.

It is unnecessary to remind the Committee that the effect of duties is necessarily to raise prices at the expense of the consumer; and it appears to me to be equitable that the whole of such increase of price should be absorbed by Government in the interests of the country generally, rather than that part of it should be retained by the owners of protected industries.

I am aware of course that many representatives of all communities maintain that the general welfare of the country is better served by tariffs which will develop the trade of the country; that is to say, it is reasonable that an industry should be subsidised at the expense of the consumer, because the increased circulation of money through that industry leads to wider prosperity and less unemployment: or to take a resent example they claim that more good has been done by the present prosperity of the mill industry of Bombay, than would have been achieved had the Government of India been credited, and the Millowners debited with the difference between customs duty on imported and excise on manufactured goods. This is obviously a tenable theory, but it depends on the arrangement of a tariff that will give equal encouragement to all industries on an equitable basis, and this has in fact been found to be impossible. In the present high development of industries, no industry can be in any way independent of others. It will be remembered that the tinplaters of Wales claimed protection for tin plates combined with the right to buy steel in the cheapest market, while Sheffield called for protection for steel, and this example is capable of very wide application.

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE'S EVIDENCE.

The last witness for the day was Mr. D. Clouston, Director of Agriculture, C. P., who stated:—

I generally favour a policy of free trade, but would have no objection to the imposition of low customs duties which would not seriously interfere with trade.

If fresh taxation were necessary I would prefer an increase in direct taxation to an increase in customs.

I do not think that India will ever become independent of other countries in regard to all her requirements of manufactured goods. As an industrial country she will always be many years behind the West and will find it necessary to import up to date machinery and other goods to enable her to compete with these more advanced countries.

Referring to the handloom industry witness stated:—

Hand industries including the cotton handloom industry should in my opinion be encouraged by Government. Though the handloom industry is not one which can compete with the power mill on equal terms still the fact remains that it gives employment to a large number of people who would suffer much in the event of its being allowed to decay.

EXPORT DUTY.

Referring to the export duty witness said:—

Export duties should in my opinion be imposed mainly for the purpose of raising revenue. It may be used, too, however to prevent the export of material which is badly required and which should therefore be retained which should therefore be maintained in this country. There is no duty on the export of oil-cakes, bones and oil seeds from India, for example, and the result is that these are being largely exported and the country is being deprived of valuable manures and feeding stuffs.

It would be advisable to impose an export duty on such articles as I have mentioned above because by doing so it would be possible to reduce the quantity of such articles exported and thereby lost to India. Such action would tend to keep down the price of bone meal and cakes in India; more of them would be used by agriculturists who would as a result of their use get larger outturns and higher acreage profits.

To impose an export duty on food-stuffs with a view to controlling their export and thereby lowering Indian prices and the cost of living would be a great mistake. It is a policy to which agriculturists in the country would strongly object: as the market value to them of their food-stuffs would be reduced to the extent of the duty imposed. They would in short have to pay this duty in order to enable other classes to get cheap food-stuffs.

The Commission then adjourned till today.

REPRESSION IN U. P.

(Continued from page 6.)

the autocracy of their conduct. And the English rule did, however, create a class of English educated men, amongst whom the Kashmere Brahmins are the most prominent as the type which utilized the opportunities afforded by English education to the greatest extent; and which never allowed itself to suffer from the disadvantages of the Purdah, with the result that Kashmere Brahmin ladies are taking their due share in educating public opinion today. The Kashmere Brahmin is to the U.P. what a Chitpawan Brahmin is in the Deccan or the Nagar Brahmin in Gujrat, or the Aiyar or Aiyangar in Madras. He was quick to seize every opportunity of securing prominence in society by entering largely into the liberal professions, and by joining the ranks of the provincial services in the U.P. For a time many of these Kashmere families were *plus royaliste que le roi*, more English than even the English, and the doctors and the lawyers whom they produced were bulwarks of Indian Moderatism. They did not take even ten years ago any prominent part in securing Hindu-Moslem Unity, and their conception of political progress did not carry within itself any idea of defiance to English superiority. They still went on believing in and propagating their faith in the equality and justice of British Rule and they devoted their attention with the help of the other English educated classes in the U.P. like the Kanoj Brahmins and the Kayasthas in developing educational institutions and in ameliorating general conditions of life in society. Very few questioned the morality of the British system of rule, and the Mahomedan community in the U.P. in particular, in spite of the movement towards absorption of modern ideas started by Sir Syed Ahmed, lagged woefully behind in assimilating progressive ideas while political agitation was for it something entirely unholy and unjustifiable.

The English Official.

Amongst such a people English officials of the type of Sir Harcourt Butler were a power and a force. The English official in the U.P. has always known how to pose as the pillar of equity and justice between two contending communities, patting one on the back while scolding the other. In the U.P. he still succeeds in hedging round himself magnificente and a pomp of power which must be the envy of his *confrere* in Bombay and Madras. The Commissioner Sab, with his gang of servants obsequious and docile, with his following of *salaming* subordinate officials so adept in the doctrine of like-up and kick-down, with his palatial bungalow and his glorious gardens, his horses and his motor cars, lives a life of apparent luxury and ease and autocratic insolence which strikes a we and wonder amongst the poverty-stricken and densely ignorant population amongst which he has his being. The only persons to be counted socially are for him the landholding gentry. And he imposes upon them with a success which would be astonishing but for the fact that the Englishman has always a genius for succeeding as a political humbug.

The present Government of His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler aptly illustrates, both by its composition and its collective talent, the enormous gulf it has created between itself and the discontented educated class which is slowly but surely making itself heard during the last fifteen years. Its ally ally are the landholding gentry. But the unfortunate Oudh Tenants' Bill, in the prosecution of which Sir Harcourt Butler's advisers led him perhaps for the first time in his life away from the track of shrewd coolness and a successful insight into the facts of the environment in which he finds himself, which have been the successful elements in his career as a solidifier of the British system of rule in the U.P. and Burma, opened for the first time the eyes of even a landed gentry to the all-pervading policy of the bureaucratic system inspite of its constant promises to the Taluqdars that with the officials their rights and privileges were safe and secure.

(To be continued.)

A Gokaran correspondent wires under date February 25th:—

The Gokaran Municipality imposed a house-tax last year. Public agitation led the Municipality to cancel it. The President, suppressing this resolution, has now issued warrants under the former resolution and attached moveables of several

THE DELHI DECISION.

(Continued from previous page.)

with a view to ascertain where and how far the various items of the programme have succeeded and what steps should be taken to remedy the defects. Considerable interest was evinced in this proposal which after a somewhat heated debate was thrown out by a large majority as unnecessary and undesirable. As against this proposal the Bengal members were clamorous in their demand for the removal of certain restrictions which they considered as extreme in carrying out the programme of even defensive civil disobedience. A large number of them declared that the conditions regarding *khadar*, untouchability etc., etc., though necessary need not be made the *sine qua non* for starting the campaign of Civil Disobedience presided, of course, the requisite atmosphere of non-violence prevailed and the means adopted were peaceful, legitimate and moral. But the dangers of such a relaxation of these conditions were forcibly presented on the other side, with the result that the amendment of the Bengal group also fell to the ground.

A PERSONAL TRIUMPH FOR MAHATMA.

A keen fight was anticipated by some on the amendment of Swami Shradhanand which aimed at laying an axe at the root of the non-cooperation movement, because it proposed to abandon Civil Disobedience and prefer elections to the Indian legislature. But since the publication of this amendment the views of the Congress workers have been so decidedly against it that, Swami Shradhanand seemed to have acted on the principle of "discretion is the better part of valour." He, therefore, did not come to attend the meeting and face the music of a mighty opposition, but preferred to stay away and withdraw his amendment by means of letter addressed to the general secretary in which he stated no reasons for his action. However, all is well that ends well, and the resolution as finally adopted by the Committee after a prolonged discussion was very much the same as was drafted by Mahatma Gandhi and as emerged from the Working Committee. The only change was in the deletion of a clause which was considered by the majority as superfluous.

Indeed, but for the skilful draftsmanship of Mahatma Gandhi to suit the needs of all the parties the motion would have met with tremendous opposition and the debate would have been even more protracted. Even as it was there was much wrangle about words which might easily have been avoided had there not been an element of doubt and uncertainty and even of a certain amount of prejudice against Mahatma Gandhi, consequent on his Bardoli decision suspending the greater part of his movement.

In the end, however, it was a triumph for Mahatma Gandhi whose reasonableness and spirit of compromise were very much appreciated. The resolution granting individual Civil Disobedience both offensive and defensive and permission to carry on picketing in respect of liquor and foreign cloth shops has now been passed.

BRITISH THREATS ANSWERED.

The threat of the British Lion and even of Lord Reading as repeated by Sir William Vincent in the Legislative Assembly has been answered. What the Government call seditious and illegal activities are therefore to continue and there is no diminution in zeal on the part of the enthusiastic followers of Mahatma-Ji. On the other hand there is every sign that greater and more non-violent effort would be put forth in carrying out the Congress programme. The Chauri Chaura tragedy seems to have but steeled the hearts of national workers against allowing the violent section of our countrymen to mar our political activities any more. The odds are no doubt against us, but belief in the success of our cause is greater now than ever before. Let us therefore work with *Festina Lente* as our watchword

MAHATMA'S POPULARITY.

There has been a large influx of people from the surrounding villages to see Mahatma Gandhi. Thousands of people including *Pardhanasin* ladies are continuously flocking to his residence to obtain his *Darshan* and keep on shouting "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai." The sight of these villagers who have willingly walked the distance to Delhi is in striking contrast to the thousands of *Chamars* who were brought in here last week by lorries and special trains to boom an artificial welcome specially to the Prince of Wales.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

ENDORSES DELHI DECISION

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Central Khilafat Committee at its first sitting yesterday morning after preliminary discussion of the effect of the Bardoli resolutions favoured the continuance of the Non-co-operation programme, which the committee and the Musalmans were hitherto acting upon with strict observance of the principle of non-violence. In its second sitting this morning a resolution reiterating the various items as contained in the Bardoli decision was passed. The main activities of the committee were resolved to be directed for the collection of the Angora Fund, enlistment of one crore members and enrolment of volunteers.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tokusima Maru" left Singapore for Colombo via Penang (westward bound) on the 23rd instant.

A conference of Kisans attended by 12,000 men and 3,000 ladies representing Bijolia, Begoon Bhai Srod, Nimbi, Borao, Kuakhera and Parsoli of Mewar and several districts of Kotah Jhalawad, Bundi, Gwalior and Indore was held on the 25th instant at Talaswan in Bijolia. Speeches on education and temperance were delivered. Bhils Goojars, Minas, Bolas and Balais decided to give up drinking after an important speech on the present situation.

REVENUE DEMANDS.

NO FURTHER CURTAILMENT POSSIBLE

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

Yesterday was the second week of the Legislative Council and yet only the of the business on the agenda has been touched. There is vast work to be gone through, and while attention is concentrated in the beginning on insignificant things, for want of times, when the allotted time nears the close most important questions have to be left out. This happens every session of the Legislative Council, and the present one is not going to be an exception. For instance, yesterday at good deal of discussion was concentrated on wished to be omited, and after a dozen and more members had taken part in the debate the motions were withdrawn as in most cases, on defeated as in some. The most cases, or defeated as in some. The result of all this was waste of time, which did good to nobody. The fact of it is there is no organisation of any sort, no unity, between the members and each member is law into himself. Small sums which particular members. While some members act as "moderators" of the discussion either by weight of the responsibility which they think sits heavily on them, or by temperament, or by other considerations, others repeat what some of the members had already said. All this serves no useful purpose and is tiresome to the council.

The President told the Council of which it was not evidently aware before, that the grants were made use of in England for the purpose of bringing before Parliament any delinquency, omission or fault of Government, rather than for the omission of any particular item, as that object was never attained.

The discussion was on the Revenue Member's demand for Rs. 1,21,62,000. He was good enough to inform the Council that a good beginning had been made by cutting down Rs. 50,000 from the provision made for Talatis the lowest officer in the Revenue Department. This is where economy begins in all cases, the upper official hierarchy being untouched. The Council was not informed the reduction in the number of office sepoys was also going to be discussed, so that, perhaps, way might be made for a highly paid Civilian, or an expert of the sore with which this country is unfortunately infested.

At the outset Mr. H. P. Lawrence outcried the procedure that was going to be dopted when the budget demands was going to be made. He said the reductions had been distributed over all departments and there might be complaints from some departments about it. The time had not permitted of definite decisions being taken regarding the items which would have to be omitted or reduced or even regarding the precise amount which could be allotted to such departmental branch: they, therefore, proposed to leave this to the member or minister in charge of the departments.

Mr B. G. Pahaljani asked for an assurance that the 60 lakhs which had been cut down, would not be restored at a later date by means of supplementary demands.

Mr. Lawrence asked whether it was suggested that the cut of Rs. 60 lakhs was going to be restored at a later date.

The President asked whether Mr. Pahaljani meant to say that what was going to be cut down to-day was likely to be restored. Sufficient unto the day he said was the Budget. (Laughter) There could be no hypothetical questions of what was going to happen to-morrow.

Mr. Lawrence protested that it was not favourable to the good faith of government to have asked the question.

The President said they should not ascribe motives to one another, for in that case there would be no end to it.

REVENUE DEMANDS.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Revenue Member) made a demand for Rs. 12,162,000 for Land Revenue, Stamps and Posts and Postage. Neither the Government nor the Council could touch one rupee from the demand of the Revenue Department, for they contained pensions which had been promised by Government, etc. They had given orders for reducing the and Mr Cadell had already stated it and they had reduced Rs. 20,000 in anticipation of it. Government had undertaken to reduce 6½ lakhs in Land Revenue Department and that included all the reductions. He hoped the Council would not go on with their amendments and they should trust the Government to do their best towards retrenchments.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi moved the omission of Rs. 64,780 (temporary establishment) from the Revenue Department, as he thought it was unnecessary. After a number of speeches had been made both by members and the Government, Mr. Gandhi withdrew his omission. Two items of Rs. 48,000 and Rs. 75,000 were moved to be omitted but the motions were defeated.

The President said while he did not want to interfere with the discussion on the different items he wanted to point out to the members that the debate should not be confined to the question whether the particular grants should be granted or not, or whether there was any necessity for them or not. That was certainly perfectly relevant, but in the House of Commons the following was the practice. The occasion was taken where a sum was demanded, or an item discussed to discuss the deliquency, or some omission, or some acts of the administration for the purpose of redressing the grievances. Mr. Bradlaugh had pointed out that while budget discussions was more or less a farce, for the House was not able to reduce any the occasion was taken for bringing the grievances of the people before the Parliament, of the delinquencies of the administration. The President said he was only drawing the attention of the house to this aspect of the question, in case they were not aware of it.

Ten other items were either withdrawn or not supported by a majority. An item of Rs. 85,614 (Field Establishment) was moved to be deleted by Mr. C. M. Gandhi. The grant was for surveying the inam villages, etc., and yet was stated that these had been no survey made for the past many years and that the visit paid to the *Inamdars* was quite out of proportion to the changed circumstances. It was opposed on the ground that there was no necessity for the money as the work was unnecessary. The motion was pressed to a division, the result being that 34 voted for it and 33 against. It was passed by the majority of one vote.

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

M. Dipchand Ojha did not oppose the adjournment of the discussion on the amendment to the Presidency Small Cause Court Act, as was stated by mistake.

THE MALAVIYA CONFERENCE

VICEROY'S REPLY

AN UNDELIVERED LETTER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel greatly obliged if you will find space in your to-morrow's issue and publish the accompanying two letters.

—Yours, etc.

M. A. JINNAH,
Hon. Secretary,
The Bombay Representative Conference.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Viceregal Lodge,
Delhi,
8th February, 1922.

My dear Mr. Jinnah,

The enclosed letter, addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Representative Conference at Bombay and despatched on the 7th of February has just been returned to me by the Post Office authorities as undelivered.

It is very regrettable that this letter failed to reach you or one of the other Secretaries who signed the letter to which it is a reply. I hope that you will explain the facts to the persons concerned.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) S. K. HIGNELL,

M. A. Jinnah, Esq.,
Barrister-at-Law,
Honorary Secretary,
Representative Conference,
Bombay.

Viceregal Lodge,
Delhi,
7th February, 1922.

From

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

To,

The Honorary Secretary,
Representative Conference, Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the [illegible] 1922. In this you observe that your committee are anxious to know why His Excellency is unable to discover in their proposals the basis for a profitable discussion on the subject of a round-table conference and that they would be grateful to know which terms of these proposals are not acceptable, because in that case they will endeavour to meet His Excellency's wishes.

2. In reply I am desired to refer you to the communique of the Government of India of the 5th February. For reasons explained therein His Excellency is of opinion that the proposals of your conference, which are substantially identical with those of the Working Committee of the Congress, in no way fulfil the essentials laid down by him in his speech at Calcutta and he must adhere to the view that they cannot reasonably be described as having been made in response to the sentiments then expressed by him. His Excellency appreciates the statement that your committee will endeavour to meet his wishes in regard to any terms which are not regarded as acceptable, but in view of the attitude taken up by Mr. Gandhi in his manifesto of the 4th February, His Excellency considers that any further discussion in present conditions of a round-table conference would serve no purpose.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) S. K. HIGNELL,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

MARTIAL LAW IN MALABAR.

PUBLIC INQUIRY ESSENTIAL.

MRS. NAIDU DEMANDS APOLOGY FROM MADRAS GOVT.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

Further interviewed regarding the Madras Government's *communique* concerning her charges against Martial Law administration, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that she considered the *communique* absolutely unwarrantable and insolent, betraying either a lamentable ignorance of or inexcusable callousness towards the situation. She stated that in view of the prompt and indisputable proof with regard to specific cases she had mentioned in her Madras speech, she expected an unqualified apology from the Madras Government and, further, that to prove its *bona fides* and to save such remnants of reputation as it might still possess, she demanded that a public inquiry be held into the Martial Law administration in Malabar and that the offenders concerned in the atrocities of all kinds, of which there are either definite proofs, or strong allegations, be punished, irrespective of rank or race, but that the personnel of the Committee should consist largely of non-official public workers, in whom the country has confidence.

INDIA'S CURRENCY

MISTAKEN HANDLING.

MR. WADIA'S STATEMENT.

The following are the excepts from Mr. Wadia's supplementary statement submitted to the Fiscal Commission,

Mr. Wadia further stated I look upon the Currency Question as far more important than the fiscal or any other question. I attribute our financial policy since 1893, the year in which the Mints were closed, to a mistaken handling of India's Currency and to my mind it has materially affected the economic condition of the Country. The blame for this mainly rests with the Indian Government and the Anglo-Indian Commercial and financial Communities. I also attribute the great rise in the cost of living mainly to it; and I am of opinion that our financial troubles, whether they are Municipal, Provincial, Imperial or Industrial (including Railways) and all other labour troubles lie at its door.

POPULATION OF INDIA.

1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Millions. 253.79	2?7.1?	284.3?	315.13	319.05

The increase of population between 1901 and 1911, is given as 7.1 per cent as compared with 2.5 and 13.2 per cent in the two preceding periods. We must remember the terrible famines of 1897 and 1899, but even then the population showed an increase of 2.5 per cent but the census of 1921 shows a rise of only a decimal over 1 per cent, yet during the last decade we have had no such terrible famines as of 1897 and 1899. Such have been the blessings of fixity, of exchange high prices of commodities with the inevitable results of starvation, disease, and death.

Between 1894 and 1914 food grain prices in India rose from 114 to 222, Enlish prices rose from 63 to 85. This rise in India handicaps our labour against English labour where the rise was much smaller and if you handicap Indian labour artificially, you also handicap Indian industries which have got to compete against highly organised British, American and other Western Industries. But this handicap took place in peace times; but look at our present labour and industrial position which is still worse. English prices have fallen from 251 in 1920 to 133 in 1921. Contrast these figures with those of India which rose from 358 in 1920 to 410 to-day.

This currency question is at the bottom of our well being and how the country is being ruined in the ignorant pursuit of a fixity which the last currency committee in spite of all its errors which have cost the country so dear has declared in para 34 to be merely a convenience and not a necessity. I cannot conceive of any Government with an atom of sense or any commercial banking or legislative body inflicting on our millions such hardships, such losses, such financial and commercial catastrophes in the name of a precious fixity which is declared to be merely "a convenience." It has upset Municipal, Provincial and Imperial budgets, it has caused losses to the working of railways owing to high cost of labour which means a tax on commerce and industry. It is leading all over the country to labour confusion and labour strikes which are bound to affect all industries. It has aggravated to a large extent political discontent amongst all classes. And all for what? A mere convenience! The Government in its pursuit of fixity lost the other day something like 35 crores of rupees in ten months time, and it was declared by the Finance Minister that India's small remaining resources are not to be frittered away any more in a premature attempt at fixity, which is no doubt proper and sensible. But to my mind, fixity, is a phantom.

At present what the Country needs is the restoration of the purchasing power of the Rupee and not the phantom pursuit of the proper ratio for fixity. Government has wisely abandoned the control of exchange which rises and falls now in order to bring about an adjustment between exports and imports. If imports preponderate, exchange will ultimately regulate them by going down and vice versa. But to my mind the restoration of the purchasing power of the rupee is of vital interest not only to Governments but to labour and industry. If India goes in for protection, what is its value if what is given on the one hand is taken away on the other? What is the value to industry of an import duty of 20 per cent if through the medium of exchange and currency you penalise the industry by a hundred per cent? How could labour and capital be advantageously employed in the advancement and development of industries when they are indirectly so severely handicapped? The remedy, if applied immediately, is a simple one. It was predicted so far back as 1898 by the late Mr. S. A. Ralli viz the opening of the Mints to silver. It may be said that as the exchange is no longer controlled it has practically the same effect as opening of the mints. I do not think so. Our currency is inflated and so are prices. With an open mint superfluous rupees which are not required for currency will go into the melting pot. The rupee will become automatic and it will have a sobering influence on prices. No body to-day will put rupees 100 into the melting pot to get Rs. 90 in the open market.

"I am, generally speaking, in favour of protection and I do not think that any purely agricultural country can have prosperous industries within a limited time without protection. I am also of opinion that there is no large civilised country to-day which is purely free trade like India. I also most emphatically deny the right of England to consider herself a free-trade country before the last or since. In my opinion she has been a protectionist country under the deceptive and cunning guise of her so-called free-trade. Let me make my meaning clear. Lancashire has been protecting her cotton industry by compelling India to be on a free trade basis, so that we may consume her goods in ever-increasing quantities instead of suppling our own wants by extensive cotton manufacture, which we are in a position to do to the extent of about 80 per cent if we had protection. If Lancashire honestly believe in free trade, why should she whine which she is doing to-day at the recent increase in import duties which are levied for revenue purpose in India? I do hold that all import duties are a tax on the consumer. If you want an army and navy for your protection, you have to pay for them; and as industries are equally necessary for the safety and the well-being of a country; I do not see why the people should not pay for them. India is a poor country. I therefore think that a heavy duty would be undesirable; nor do I think that it is advisable to foster any industry which requires more than 25 per cent import duties. India is a unique country, and we are so situated that in my opinion on import duty, would not hurt her millions who are too poor to buy imports.

He then states that the economic and currency policy of Government is responsible, for the low vitality and the semi nude state of the proper classes

Mr. Wadia then proceeds: "I am in favour of raising taxation by tariffs. We have now on import duty of 11½ per cent on all cotton piecegoods; we have 3½ per cent. excise duty on Indian machine made cloth. Both these taxes are paid by the consumer. If Government wanted more money, I would raise the import duty to 14 per cent. and excise duty to 6 per cent. The advantage of this would be indirect taxation on the consumers, and a help to the handloom industry. The consumers of imported goods are comparatively well to do people. You can tax them. The consumers of local made goods are comparatively poor; so I would tax them less and at the same time indirectly protect home industries. The consumer of the hand-made cloth are the poorest of the poor, and I would protect them against all machine made cloth. For that reason all yarns should be duty free as heretofore. I am of opinion that with moderate tariffs India is quite in a position to supply cotton goods to the extent of 80 per cent. When you leavy duties all round, you tax the consumer and at the some time protect home industries. Protection to my mind is not intended to draw sunbeams from cucumbers, but to develop industries for which a country is well adopted. I would therefore pay particular attention to the following industries; cotton, sugar, paper, oil, iron and leather. I would also foster all factories for turning out everything in connection with railways. Millions of pounds are now sent abroad which a patriotic and swadeshi Government would have saved years ago. The other day India raised a loan of 7½ millions at 7 per cent. in the London Market. The leuders made it a condition that the money should be spent in England, I do not blame them for it. They are bound to look after their own interest; why then should we neglect ours? England is rich and prosperous, not because she has free trade, but India which contains one-fifth of he human race is compelled to trade on England's terms. Think of the advantage which England possesses and which will soon pass out of her hands of being the shop-keeper of 32 millions of peaple. She has naturally taken alarm at the import duties on cotton goods and she knows well that as Japan turned her out of her markets, we are in a greatly superior position to do the same to her.

Tariffs ought to be levied intelligently. Any fool can be a free-trader. A small duty of say 15 per cent on cotton goods would give an impetus to the local industry, because we are well laid out for it. A 30 per cent import duty on sugar would not help us much, because we have not got the raw material, and what we have is not economically produced. In the some way if you have an import duty of 50 per cent on imported machinery, we will achieve nothing beyond making the article dear to us, because we have neither the knowledge nor are we will laid out for it. I am at present not anxious about all industries but only about those that are already in existence.

I anticipate no ill effect on the commercial position and prospects of the country through protection. In my opinion a moderate tariff not exceeding 25 per cent. at best will be of immence advantage. I do not think that tariff will help up to bargain with other countries, since we are producers of raw material which as a rule is never taxed by our rivals.

With reference to question No. 30 the proper function of export duties is to raise a revenue, and you can safely put on export duty on all articles which are monopolies more or less.

IMPERIAL PRFERENCE.

As regards preference, I would be in favour of it if India got any advantage, but so far as I can see there is no advantage. Take for instance cotton goods. We are levying a duty on all foreign imports at the rate of 11½ per cent. If we resolve to levy a duty of 20 per cent on all goods not coming from England or her Colonies, we would make such imports so much dearer to the consumer. I therefore see no good in Imperial preference. Import duties and Imperial preference are all taxes on the consumer. Generally speaking I am not in favour of export duties although I have no objection to jute, tea and rice.

High exchange is the panacea of all who deal in foreign goods, whether they be Europeans or Indians. They have all sought it and sought it most selfishly, and they have taken advantage of India's ignorance and helplessness. They would have ruined India permanently, if nature had not come to our assistance and prevented our wholesale exploitation which they sought under the guise of fixity, which the last Currency Committee in their report, para 34 said was a convenience, not a necessity!

His views are embodied in a separate and supplementary statement on exchange:—

In conclusion, I will permit myself to say this that the present economic need of India is a sound currency. Let us go back to the 16 d. Gold Standard in which I see no advantage beyond the convenience of fixity with a gold currency.

"The wrong inflicted on India by our currency-quacks has resulted in death and disease. Since the closing of the mints our population is dying faster than ever and the last cencus only should a rise in 10 years of 1.2 per cent. the lowest on record to a tremendous rise in food grain prices. Starvation and disease are keeping our population in check, a very inhuman way of giving effect to Malthusian doctrine of putting a check on population.

SIR V. THAIKERSEY'S STATEMENT.

The following are excerpts from the written statement of Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, submitted before the Indian Fiscal Commission:—

I favour a policy of Protection. I consider that Customs Tariff provides a more suitable form of taxation for India than direct taxation. I consider that the existing Tariff policy has had a very adverse effect on the development of Indian industries. Unless the Tariff is based on the Policy of protecting industries, and particularly the nascent ones, it will be impossible in future to develop industries on a large scale.

I think it will be a great mistake to impose Excise duties on the articles manufactured in India simply because an Import duty is placed on similar articles.

In my opinion, the Tariff should be framed primarily with the object of fostering Indian industries. Under a Protective Tariff, industries would be developed and would give more employment to the country. I am firmly of opinion that given a chance, India will become in time, independent of other countries in regard to most of her requirements of manufactured goods.

I would favour the imposition of a general protective duty on all imported manufactures.

After stating which industries require protection most and to what extent he says that the best way of affording protection is to put additional countervailing duties to the extent of the subsidies. In my opinion, internal competition amongst the protected manufactures will bring down the prices to a fair level, but in case any Trusts were created, to raise the price Government will have ample powers then to deal with such Trusts on the lines of the measures taken by the United States Government; but that time is far distant and the Government of the day can consider the question. With a protective policy British and foreign industrial firms will endeavour to establish in India but in any event they will have to give employment to Indian labour; I would not interfere with such a movement, provided no special concessions are given to these foreign firms to exploit the raw materials of India unless not less than half the capital in the companies started by such firms is Indians and the Company is registered as an Indian Rupee Company.

It cannot be denied that a general Protective Tariff may, to a certain extent, increase the price, but the effect of this would be counteracted by the compensating advantages of a general rise in wages and the general prosperity of the country as has been proved beyond doubt in all countries of Europe and America.

In my opinion the scale of wages for workers will be greatly increased.

I do not consider it advisable to impose an export duty on raw materials in order to encourage their retention in the country either for purposes of manufacture or for any other purpose.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

As regards Imperial preference he says "I am in favour of Imperial Preference to be given on the lines adopted by the Self-Governing Colonies. The Self-Governing Colonies have the right of withdrawing such Preference, and if the policy of Preference is to be adopted in India, the Indian Legislatures should have a similar right, without power of veto either to the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State. It must, however, be clearly understood that Imperial Preference should only be given to such of the Dominions in the Empire as are prepared to give the Indians the same rights of citizenship as India gives to their citizens.

Sir Vithaldas then describes the prospects of the Cotton and Cement industries and the effect on such industries due to the disorganisation of exchanges.

It is difficult to prohpesy how long the disorganization of the foreign exchanges would last, but so long as it continues it is doing harm to the Indian industries.

HOW AMERICA GAINED HER FREEDOM

An interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala on Saturday night at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on the subject "How America gained Her Freedom", under the auspices of the Parsi Rajyakiya Sabha, when in the absence of Prof. Bhathena, of the National College, Mr. B. F. Bharucha presided. Mr. Jhabvala, in opening the address, remarked that there was close analogy between America 150 years ago and India of the modern days. He believed in non-violence and soul force and so he did not attach importance to America having gained Liberty after a hard fight in the later stages but he believed that America justified and established her claim to independence, before she took recourse to arms. India was to fight her battles on basis of non-violence. The lecturer said it was constitutional agitation with which America began to respond to the repressive policy set afoot by George III and when the despondent people failed to receive any consideration at the hand, of the British administrators, they united together in a Congress for the Declaration of Independence, where they appealed to the Supreme Being of the world for the rectitude of their intentions". The Assembly of Massachusettes launched upon a more Vigorous Campaign and as it happens in India now the Governor and other leaders of the colony were imprisoned. The mouths of the people were gagged. The people of America bore all that and in suffrance they seemed to gain The Americans boycotted British goods and gave a great impetus to national education. But when they resorted to measures of violence, they lost the sympathies of those who felt for them in Britain. Britain met the people boldly and there was great loss on both the sides. Yet freedom was won not by that physical fight. It was when the Americans expressed a righteous hope for that and worked themselves up to the ideal.

The way to Freedom was not easy for America; for India it was more difficult, for her was to be a spiritual fight all along. We must struggle upward everyday and practise as much of self-sacrifice as we possibly could in our every-day walk of life.

Mr. Bharucha, thanking the speaker, said that the policy of the Parsi Rajyakiya Sabha was based upon non-violence and the address of Swami Satyadeva delivered the other day should not be interpreted as in any way voicing the opinions of the Sabha.

POONA LETTER.

EDUCATIONAL RETRENCHMENT.

A HIGH SCHOOL CLOSED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 23.

While almost all leading exponents of public opinion—Nationalists and Liberals as well—have heartily approved of the Working Committee's decision at Bardoli, the Maharashtra papers have entered upon a strong criticism. The leading journal here has thrown Mahatma Gandhi on the horns of a dilemma, an escape from which, according to the paper, is an impossibility. If Mahatma Gandhi has not erred in pulling up the reins of the movement at this juncture he must have erred when he wrote to the Viceroy just after six weeks since the Bombay disturbances. In any case, the Mahatma has erred! That is how the journal argues. This tendency of being intent upon detecting an error in the action of a man is not at all difficult to be explained. The inherent difference of opinion between Mahatma Gandhi and the Nationalist Party here, accounts for the tendency to some extent. Yet there is no doubt, that the perfect baffling of the journalistic fore-cast, which the paper experienced while writing on mass civil disobedience at Bardoli, goes a long way to explain this disposition.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

New elections for the Poona Municipality have been fixed for the third week of the next month. Of the fifty seats in all, forty-three are to be filled up by the people's representatives, and seven through nomination by Government. The candidates competing the erections are selected by an arbitrary committee appointed on behalf of the Nationalist Party here. The selection includes almost all prominent Nationalists. Enthusiastic canvessing has been started from even now in the form of general lectures on local self-Government.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

The case against Mr. Bhuskute and twenty-one other Satyagrahis of Mulshi is proceeding. A witness for the prosecution admitted that Mr. Bhuskute was severely bitten by Mr. Hajlam's dog. A good number of prosecution witnesses had come up before the court. The trying Magistrate accompanied by the officers of the Tata Company and some of the prominent 'accused' visited the place of action at Mulshi. All the accused excepting Mr. Bhuskute are defended.

EXPANSION OF ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

It will probably be remembered that in the last session of the local Legislative Council, an assurance was given by the Education-Minister to the effect that the number of entries into the Engineering College will be raised from 60 to 100 as soon as funds permit. In view of the recommendations of the Indian Members of the Industrial Education Committee presided over by Sir M. Vishweshartaya, it is hoped that the said limit of admission into the Engineering College will be academical.

POONA HIGH SCHOOL.

The Education Department of the Government of Bombay have decided to close the Government High School of Poona from the beginning of the next month. It is an old institution and can boast of having imparted education to many thousands of young students many of whom brought credit to their alma mater in their many walks of life. Poona is proud of network of educational institutions which fact still lends charm to the old capital of the Peshwas. What citizen of Poona does not feel a just pride at the city being honey combed by thousands of students from all parts of the presidency? It must have been, to take a most charitable view of the decision of the Educational Minister, from stern dictates of duty that he was driven to take a step like the one of abolition of an old high school of Poona with which are associated many sweet memories of days of boyhood of many of its eminent citizens. It was so long a comfort and a solace to see the Palace of the Peshwas used for high educational purposes. That retrenchment should have forced the educational department to abolish a high school—and alas, how many more will follow in its wake!—is little creditable to the Educational Minister as it will be disappointing to the enthusiasts of the Reforms. The Poona High School should have been dealt a deadly blow by one of the most eminent educationists of the same city is one of the many marvellable ironies of fate! May God spare it any more!

The following is the summary of the situation in Malabar for the week ending the 19th February. Konnars Tankal and Avoker Mussaliar are still in the hills in the south-east of Calicut Taluq but with a decreasing following. Many rebels have been arrested in that area and few have been killed. Nothing important has occured South of the Beypore river.—(A. P.)

FALSE CHARGES

EFFECTIVE REBUTTAL.

SURAT COUNCILLORS' CLAIMS.

The Secretaries of the Surat Municipal Rashtriya Mandal write:—

The addresses delivered before the General Meeting of the Committee of Management on the 17th instant were very unfortunate in that both criticised the past administration in the blackest dye. This was unusual and due to ignorance of public courtesy which is to be regretted. But in this attempt the administration of the past Corporation stands out in marked contrast with the administrations of previous years which are unfortunately dragged and exposed in this dirty controversy for which the blame must be on the heads of those who created it.

No departure in arriving at the balances was made from the usual procedure in practice at the Municipality for some years past.

Even the closing balance of the budget estimated by the previous Corporation for the year 1921-22 calculated to be Rs. 17,000 was arrived at after taking into consideration all the facts mentioned in the addresses against the balance of Rs. 28,000 calculated by the past Corporation.

RECOVERIES.

33 per cent of the demand remains to be recovered is a fair recovery considering the facts that the last budget was passed in the month of May and that there were only eight months at the disposal of the past Corporation to recover the amount and 67 per cent is quite a good figure proportionately; and that the arrears left by the previous Corporation for full twelve months amounted to Rs. 34,283.

SUSPENSION.

The charge that suspension was courted because of the deficit in the New budget is simply malignant.

Every one knows that the Government superceded the municipality only on one doubtful ground of non-compliance with rule No. 3 of the Educational department for doing so.

No flaw in the actual administration of the Corporation was found.

The figures quoted in the addresses are taken from the skeleton budget under preparation and which was incomplete, and before it could be considered by the Managing Committee the Municipality was suspended.

The idea that the past Corporation was assisted by Providence is simply a creation of imagination when it will be seen that the same Corporation brought down the deficit of Rs. 2,85,000 to Rs. 1,04,000 without any curtailment in any vital department.

The finances of the Municipality have been in an unsatisfactory condition since 1919-20. In that year only the Municipipality spent nearly Rs. 10,000 over and above their income. In 1920-21 an amount of Rs. 1,64,000 was spent over and above the Income. In 1921-22 an amount of Rs. 2,85,000 was estimated to be spent over the Income. But the past Municipality reduced this to Rs. 1,04,000 thus saving Rs. 1,80,000 to the poor rate payer. If this is no attempt to improve the finance what else can be.

No attempt was made to cut down expenditure in the matter of any vital service. A glance at the expenditure under several heads will show this. The figures are for the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 respecting.

Water works 78731, 117739; Public Safety 23723, 24222; Scavenging 120454, 115490; Lighting 40778, 53688; Roads 49143, 43043; P. W. 8546, 10196; Road Watering 8058, 11100; Road Sweeping 40066, 40850.

It will be seen that almost all the vital departments were more liberally provided for than the previous year.

The figures will sufficiently speak for themselves as to how far the truth in the address goes. It will be seen that the public health, safety, convenience were better attended to than the previous years.

The Waracha pumping Engines do require careful attention. But this is not a defect of the year under consideration. The deect was handed over as a legacy to the past Corporation without suggesting any means for remedying them. This was no neglect of the past Municipality but if it as it was a neglect of so many years standing which the past Municipality only brought to the notice of the public.

Till last year the huge deficits and spending away of the Municipal savings, were so carefully disguised and no attempt was made to make good these huge losses. If any body is responsible for any neglect, it is the Corporation of previous years and not the past one.

The savings from the Water Works instead of being spent on the Water Works, were dragged away for other showy expenditure. It is only in year 1921-22 that the income under the head of the Water charges is very nearly spent for the Water Works. Who was responsible for this misapplication of money?

Is it for that these sins committed since past so many years, be heaped on the past Municipality? Let the public judge.

After disposing of this one example, numerous examples mentioned in the address could be very easily answered and charges satisfied to the hilt.

(1) When as mentioned above huge sums were spent away from the savings without any honest attempt being made to find out other sources of income, or without letting the public know about the real state of finances, naturally the fire engines were not thought of. The past Corporation did make no cutting in this item as will appear from the figures quoted above but surely the public can judge if ten months was a sufficient period to do all that previous Corporations neglected to do.

(2) Night Soil Carts. These have been purchased as usual every year and the same number of new Night Soil Carts perhaps more—are ordered and more cheaply.

(3) The complaint about roads is universal and no Municipality is exempt from this complaint not even Bombay. The public have to see that the amount spent has not been less than that of the previous year and that it was well spent and not wasted.

(4) Lamps and globes. No money nor labour nor vigelance was spared to look after this. Budget amount was not curtailed at all.

Add to this the method of the previous corporations in settling contracts for coal and electricity. But for the hard and loyal work of the staff the Water Works could not have been so satisfactorily carried on. The coal was not supplied in requisite quantities and in time and of required quality. All sorts of loop holes in the contract deed were taken advantage of by the contractor to bring the work to a stand still. The coal was carried on donkeys, in *boats and by labourers* to the Head Waracha Works in Monsoon and one who has visited the place in that season, can only appreciate the uphill task.

If any body is responsible for this, it is the Corporation who passed such a contract not the Corporation who had patiently borne all these difficulties in face of adverse criticisms and braved the situation and did not allow the public to suffer on this account.

The public will see that almost all the charges mentioned in the address, are grossness and made with one view only and that is to excite sympathy by depicting the other side in the blackest colour. The address attempts at taking shelter under the words of attempts at taking shelter under the garb of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales regarding the thankless task of Municipal administration. But no courtesy of the same shelter has been extended to the superceded Corporation.

MAHATMA INDISPENSABLE

FOR SOLUTION OF KHILAFAT.

MAULANA AZAD INTERVIEWED.

The following is the account of the interview which Dr. Syed Mahmud had with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in jail in Calcutta:—

I saw Maulana Abul Kalam in jail at Calcutta. He is recouping his health but he is still very weak. He had a long talk about the ill-treatments and severities to which the Ali Brothers were subjected in jail. He was extremely sorry to learn that Musalmans did not collect even fifty lakhs for the Angora Government. After a pause, he uttered that whatever Musalmans in spite of their indifferences of opinion have done is praiseworthy. He said if Musalmans would loyally adhere to the lead given by Mahatma Gandhi they, he was sure, would attain their aims. Maulana further said that "they who are out of jail have greater responsibility than those who are in jail. There will ever be attempts to throw an apple of discord amongst the Musalmans and Hindus and to this effect if there has arisen a little difference there will be an irreparable loss." He urged me to appeal to Ulemas and Musalmans in general to wake up and be prudent otherwise they would come to grief.

In reply to the question as to what would be the result if the Government would only listen to the demands of the Musalmans and as to whether the zeal of the Musalmans for Swaraj would be diminished he said "There is not the slightest room for a settlement with the Musalmans only. It must be remembered that Khilafat is the religious belief of the Musalmans but the demands are not only confined to them. Both the Hindus as well as the Musalmans join hands in this respect. Therefore, if there will ever be the solution of the Khilafat problem it can only be made both the Hindus as well as by the Musalmans. In other words it must be made by the Congress. I totally deny to accept the proposition that any part of the United India can do any thing now by distintegration. Now there only remains the question of the demand for Swaraj. In this connection it must be held with certainty that Swaraj also is an Islamic commandment for the Musalmans just in the same sense as the Khilafat demands are considered by them to be Islamic and as long as the Swaraj problem will not be solved no Musalmans will sit peacefully.

He reminded me of the talk between him and Pundit Madan Mohan Malavia in Bombay and where I was also present. It was then for the first time proposed by Punditji that a Round Table Conference should be held. The Punditji had said that the whole trouble centred round the solution of the Khilafat problem and the Maulana replied:

"If the Musalmans of India attain a complete Swaraj they are at any time ready to give up the Khilafat demands. The true solution of the Khilafat is Swaraj."

I asked as to what would be the consequence of the Khilafat demands were to be fulfilled.

He replied "The same will be the result as it should be after having got one thing out of three, that is the demand for the remaining two. I admit that naturally a good effect will be produced upon India if the British Government gives up its unjust policy even now. But not for a moment can the inference be drawn that the Swaraj demand will be paralysed. It shall continue up to the time when the struggle and efforts of the country will be defeated.

In the end he said: "There are a few final words and they must never be forgotten. The first is that if ever there will be the solution of the Khilafat problem, it will be only by the united determination of the Hindus and the Musalmans and not by the Musalmans alone. And the first man of the party that can bring about the solution must be Mahatma Gandhi. The second is that the Khilafat demands should at least continue to be the same as have been repeatedly made by the Central Khilafat Committee. The third is that Swaraj is as necessary for the Musalmans as the Khilafat demands are."

BUDGET ESTIMATES

FINANCE MEMBER'S SPEECH.

The following is the continuation of the speech by the Hon. Finance Member in introducing the Budget Estimates for 1922-23:—

30. 5 *Land Revenue.*—Revenue is 5,97, expenditure 2,17. Of the expenditure nearly a crore is due to the assessment of alienated lands, and is not therefore subject to control.

Suggestions are made that the village establishment is excessive, and that the work could be done by fewer hands. On this point the advice of mofussil members will be very valuable.

It will be remembered that it is not many years since the system of collection of revenue was radically altered. Formerly every field whether cultivated or not cultivated paid assessment every year which varied according to its productivity from 4 annas to Rs. 12 an acre. This assessment was very low in tracts liable to famine; and the intention was to instil thrift into the peasantry, to teach them to save in years of plenty for the lean years that were bound to come. A long continued drought broke this system down. Now, when the season is bad, the outturn of the crops is estimated and revenue is suspended or remitted. For the estimation of these crops detailed statistics and registers are required.

From the earliest days in all countries disputes over land boundaries have been the most fruitful source of quarrel and strife. The maintenance of registers of boundary marks and the village map has protected the poor cultivator from oppression by some powerful and covetous neighbour. More recently still there has been introduced a Record of Rights, and every change of ownership is registered in the village books. A most experienced mofussil lawyer announced recently that this Record of Rights had killed the country practice of lawyers. It has put a stop to countless disputes and civil litigation.

31. The village accountant in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country has until recently been an hereditary officer; and many complaints used to be received that this officer misused his powers to oppress the poor and friendless; that the village papers being in the keeping of the same family generation after generation, the possession of land was secretly transferred on a favourable opportunity to the friends and relations of the village accountant, and many other such charges were heard. Government finally determined to reform this system. Compensation was given for the hereditary rights, and full time stipendiary accountants were appointed throughout the Deccan and in a great part of the Karnatak.

The change was expensive. Where the old hereditary kulkarni was paid barely Rs. 10 a month, the new talati was raised to from Rs. 15 to 21, and in the recent revision all talatis have been placed on a time scale of 25—1—40. As a result the expense has risen from 10 lakhs of rupees a few years ago to over 21.

Here, then, in the last fifteen years, we have had three great changes of policy; each one of which has cost the State many lakhs of rupees, and each one of which has been devised and carried through for the purpose of the protection of the humble and the ignorant. In considering whether we can reduce these establishments it is necessary to appreciate what part they play in the village economy, and to what extent they avail to safeguard the contentment of the cultivator.

32. But it is said that there is too much supervision: the superior officers can be reduced. This may be so; but no hasty judgment is possible. Experience in every walk of life shows that men cannot be trusted implicitly when power is placed in their hands over the lives and property of other men. The present efficiency of the land revenue system is due to the elaborate provisions made by which circle inspectors watch the work of village accountants. Mamlatdars watch the work of Circle Inspectors, Assistant and Deputy Collectors watch the Mamlatdars, and over them, in turn, the Collector, the Commissioner and the Government.

33. 6 *Excise.* We have a revenue of 3,70 and an expenditure of 31. It has been suggested that the number of officers entertained for the suppression of illicit distillation is excessive. The Hon. Minister is investigating this point and is hopeful of some reduction.

The Hon. Minister, in order to comply with the wishes of this Council to reduce consumption of liquor and to promote temperance in every way has raised the prices of liquor and of various drugs, and has prohibited in the Presidency proper the use of that deleterious hemp drug Charas. It is clear that to enforce this policy, the vigilance of the Excise establishment must be increased, and local conditions and the facilities for smuggling or illicit distillation have to be examined in the greatest detail.

46. 34 *Agriculture.*—Receipts 3, Expenditure 27.

This head includes Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operative Societies. All these are most valuable services to the ryot, and are capable of wide expansion.

Stringent economy has been exercised for which much credit is due to the Hon. Ministers in charge.

Any suggestions to enable us to obtain better value for our money will receive earnest consideration.

47. 35 *Industries.*—Expenditure 6.

The experiment with the trawler has served its purpose in proving that the Bombay market cannot absorb the supplies of fish that can be obtained by trawling, and is therefore brought to an end.

The other activities of this Department are the subject of considerable divergence of opinion which will no doubt be voiced in the subsequent discussion and on which we shall be guided by the wishes of Council.

48. 37 *Miscellaneous.*—Revenue 1, Expenditure 5.

We propose to raise the fees for the inspection of steam boilers so as to cover the cost of this establishment.

The expenditure has increased in connection with the control of rent in Bombay City, the Director of Information and the Director of the Labour Bureau: all three offices which are doing valuable service to the public, and which are new creations.

49. 41 *Civil Works.*—Revenue 7, Expenditure 2 crores.

It will be observed that the establishment charges have been reduced from 46 to 35; a reduction which is the fruit of the Hon. Minister's labours in the cause of retrenchment.

No new works have been undertaken; a fact, which though regrettable in itself, is another indication of economy practised.

This Department has been the subject of some controversy recently. On the one hand we have been accused of raising the salaries of the Provincial Engineering Service unnecessarily high; on the other hand we have been attacked for not giving these men a living wage.

The fact is that an attempt has been recently made to introduce some degree of uniformity into the salaries of Provincial Services which are of approximately the same status. These Provincial Services had been created at various intervals in the last generation, and had received different scales of salary. It is obviously not an easy matter to assess at their proper value Judicial officers such as Subordinate Judges, Revenue officers such as Deputy Collectors and Mamlatdars, Forest officers such as Assistant Conservators and Rangers, Assistant Engineers, Veterinary officers, Assistant Surgeons, Deputy Superintendents of Police, and so forth. Inter-departmental jealousies are very bitter, and the various grades overlap and are interlaced in status. The Secretary of State decided that a proper salary for a Provincial Service was Rs. 250 rising by 20 to 750. This was less than Sub-Judges and Deputy Collectors were drawing, but was an improvement for Agricultural officers, Veterinary officers, Assistant Conservators, Assistant Surgeons and Engineering officers. Its application to Engineering officers had the effect of raising some men, who previously ranked below Mamlatdars and Inspectors of Police, above their heads, and this has given rise to much misunderstanding and many complaints.

SUMMARY.

53. I may now be fairly asked, what is the final result of all these words? I have endeavoured to demonstrate the following arguments:

(1) that this Government has practised economy during the past year, and hopes to secure the fruits of further economy in the coming year;

(2) that this Government has inherited from the late Government a policy directed in every particular to the protection of the poor from oppression, and to the ordered development of the interests of all classes of the people;

(3) that the continuance of this policy is the high aim and endeavour of this Government.

I have shown how and why the balances which we had accumulated at the end of the War have been spent; that our revenue has fallen off and is precarious; that we open this next year with a balance of 87 lakhs where we need a balance of 2 crores; and that unless we obtain fresh taxation to the amount of a crore, we shall close with a deficit balance next year.

54. In presenting this Budget to the Council we have been compelled for account purposes to show the additional revenue derived from taxation of a crore. We have done so in the sanguine expectation that this Council will not shrink from the responsibility of granting this taxation. It may be charged against us that we should have foreseen this position last year, and should have asked for new taxation at the time. I do not think that this charge will be seriously pressed; for it would scarcely have been fair to have asked a Council with so many members new to the problems of administration, to undertake this decisive responsibility in their first session. But now that the Council has had a full year of responsibility and experience, we feel that we can appeal with confidence for their suffrages.

55. Rumour has been busy crediting us with intentions of increasing taxation on lad and various other forms of taxation which are not within our programme. The measures which will now be placed before this House deal solely with the increase of taxation on Stamps and Court Fees and the levy of taxation on Amusements. This is not the occasion to enter into the subject of taxation at greater length, but I thought it desirable to take the earliest opportunity of dissipating any erroneous rumours on the point.

With these few words, sir, I beg leave to introduce the Budget.

LATE MR. BHATTACHARJI.

"DITCHER'S" TRIBUTE.

"Ditcher" writes in Capital:—

The news of the death at Bombay of Mr. Nolin Bhattacharji was a painful surprise to me, for it seems only the other day that he called to shake my hand and thank me for the assistance I gave him when he first entered journalism as a contributor of "Hockey Nots" to the "Indian Planters' Gazett" But I was not his *guru*. That distinction belongs to Mr. Benjamin Horniman whom Nolin loved with patient fidelity. Mr. Horniman had the great gift of getting the best out of a man attached to him. He was particularly successful with this *chela* who accompanied him to Bombay when he was appointed to the editorship of "The Bombay Chronicle." Mr. Bhattacharji took charge of the sporting section making his mark immediately by refreshingly candid criticism informed by intimate knowledge of the games he described. He had command of terse and idiomatic prose, and in whatever he wrote was never pedestrian. I have lost another good friend. "They are all going, the old familiar faces."

Another bye-election is entailed by the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Brash Morison, M.P. to be Senator of His Majesty's College of Justice, Scotland, in place of the late Lord Dundas.

BOMBAY POLICE.

NEED OF ENQUIRY.

(By A Legal Correspondent.)

"It is most disgraceful.....I do not know why the accused should have been charged at all. They are in Police custody since the day of riot"—Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate.

With these scathing strictures His Worship discharged a batch of 19 accused only a fortnight ago, and the public thought that it was another "error of judgement" on the part of those who were responsible for the unwarranted prosecution of these innocent people. But the history of the last few days tells a different tale of the police administration of the city which prides itself to call "Bombay the Beautiful" and "Urbs prima in Indis". That a Magistrate should set aside his own judgment, write to the High Court and threaten prosecution of a perjurer who was the cause of sending two innocent persons to jail brings the public to a stage justify to demand from the Government what they intend to do to those responsible Police officers who are guilty of wanton dereliction of duty of a fair investigation before sending the accused for their trial. Never in the history of the Bombay Police administration has the Police department received scathing lashes of pen and verbal criticisms from the different magistrates as it is doing now. This has naturally staggered even the friends of the Police and raised a wave of protest and indignation from the Bombay public. In this article, therefore, I propose to give shortly the genesis of the demoralization in the Police force which I hope will be useful to the public as well as the Government to investigate into the cause and effect of the scandal which is now a common talk of the city.

YET ANOTHER STRICTURE.

I am glad that wiser council finally prevailed and that I was relieved of the unpleasant duty and necessity of adopting extreme measures. But I cannot conclude without recording my disapprobation of the defiant attitude adopted by the police resulting from Mr. Cauty's orders which were not only against law but also against expendiency and what is worse were manifestly intended to undermine the dignity and honour of His Majesty's Court of Justice and to destroy the confidence of the public in the administration of the law and I sincerely trust that in future such episode will not occur".—In his judgement dated the 13th of October 1921, His Worship, the learned third Presidency Magistrate, passed these scathing strictures in plain simple and unambiguous language in the case well-known among the legal franternity and the lay public as the "Sonar's case". The facts of this case are too well known to the public to warrant their dilation here. Briefly stated, in a case of criminal trespass which is of every day occurrence in a court of law there cropped up the necessity of producing a book which, to use legal phraseology, is called "The Crimes Report" or a record of statement and facts kept by the police. The interest of justice required that the Inspector of police in charge of the case should produce this Crimes Report but he refused to do so without the sanction of his superior, viz., the Deputy Commissioner of Police. When His Worship postponed the case to enable the officer in question to produce it, to his great surprise and surprise of all, the Magistrate was told that Deputy Commissioner Cauty did not accord his assent for the production of the said report. A summon was, therefore, issued for its production but to no avail, and again the case was postponed thus giving a courteous opportunity to the Police authorities to produce it, and thanks to the better counsel that prevailed that to the great relief of all it was produced. Hence the above comment formed the subject matter of strictures from His Worship against the Deputy Commisioner of Police in the course of his judgment in the said case.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENT AT FAULT.

But now I must come to the main point.

For some time past the case of Dr. Kapadia, which followed a series of strictures from different benches on different police officers, interspered with scathing criticisms from the learned Special Magistrate, Mr. Frank Oliviera in the riot cases almost every day, culminating in the discharge of dozens of so called accused persons have raised a flutter of indignation and a wave storm in the Bombay public, and the only question that is dinned into one's ear is: "How is it that within the last few months the Bombay Police force has been so much demoralized and has degenerated so much as to merit severe condemnation even from Magistrates who had earned the sobriquet of being called "Conservatives" so far as the Police and the public were concerned?" "Also they put a pertinent question: "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to this, which I shall call, police scandal, and what steps they propose taking to raise the standard of efficiency." Now before replying to these two queries, I want the readers to note one fundamental thing, and it is this. The first criticism against Police delinquency was directed not against any subordinate Police Office, but against the head of the Police Department, or to use legal phraseology, Crimes Department. As will be seen from the text quoted above because there are various heads of Police Department at the Head Police Office, viz., Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crimes), Deputy Commissioner of Police (Political) and so on. In the case I have quoted above, the Magistrate has openly and directly mentioned the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crimes) "for manifestly intending to undermine the dignity and honour of His Majesty's Court of Justice and to destroy confidence," and also that his refusal to produce the Crimes Report was against law and expediency." I wonder, if an Extremist or a Non-cooperator had been charged for manifestly intending to undermine the dignity and honour of His Majesty's Court of Justice," what punishment he would have received at the hands of the upholders of justice and the guardians of law, but, I am afraid I am deviating from my main point.

SUPPRESSION EVIDENCE.

Hardly a few days had passed after the passing of the above strictures on the conduct of a responsible head of the Police Department and the public were speculating as to what Government would do the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate, in another case, had to pass similarly severe strictures on the conduct of a Police Inspector, who suppressing evidence, wrongly charged an innocent European lady in a motor car collision case. The effect of this criticism was that the Police Inspector in question was relieved of his duty and was told to seek a more congenial job outside. But I wish the Government had bestirred themselves and enquired into the cause and effect of the demoralization in the Bombay Police force in time. I hoped and wished they did but subsequent events which transpired in the course of this last few days frustrated my hopes and wishes.

Another Police Inspector figured in the court of Mr. D. N. Khandalawala at Mazagaon, who, in spite of the statement to the contrary of the complainant, charged altogether a wrong person, a Marwari, for possessing stolen property, keeping him in custody for more than 24 hours and disfiguring the charge sheet to conceal this fact. He, however, could not succeed in deluding the learned Magistrate and the result was that severe notice was taken of this officer in his judgement by the learned Magistrate and as a sequence he was degraded. There was again an apportunity for the Government to take immediate steps to make a searching enquiry into the administraton of the Police, but subsequent events that transpired in the different courts, proved otherwise.

SCANDAL OF RIOT CASES.

Soon after the turmoil of riot and before the appointment of a Special Magistrate, the riot cases were heard by all the Courts as they fell within their jurisdiction. One fine afternoon the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate was engaged in hearing of a case in which a Bania bill collector was charged for rioting. Now, to all intents and purposes, for a Bania, and a Jain to boot to riot is most amazing. He told the Police officer, who had arrested him, that he was going on his daily errand of bill collecting and that he had not the remotest intention of rioting, that he was arrested on his way by the Police, that he had a book called *ugrani* book to prove that he was a bill collector that his master who heard subsequently of his arrest testified to this statement that he had sent him for collection of outstandings etc. but all these plausible arguments did not appeal to the mind of the Police Officer in charge of the Princess Street Police Station and the poor Bania was hauled up in the court as an ordinary criminal on a grave charge of rioting! Thanks to the lucid and logical mind of the trying Magistrate, who called the Police Inspector in question in the witness box, put him a question or two and satisfying himself about the innocence of the accused he was discharged, of course with severe strictures on the Investigation Officer of the Princess Street Police Station. This brings me to the Princes Street Police Station proper. Those of the Bombay public who have the fortune or misfortune of residing under the jurisdiction of this police station were and are crying so to say day ad night te God— "How long, how long, O! God, shall we suffer the indignities and humiliations!" And this sentiment or complaint if you please, is amply borne out by the Magistracy presiding at the Esplanade Police Court that not a whit of it was exageterated. That the Inspector in charge of the Police Station should even defy the Magistrate in not carrying out his order officially given, is unprecedented in the annals of Police administration in the Bombay city. Is there any wonder then if respectable merchants are illegally confined in the police lock-up and then charged for alleged offence of disorderly behaviour and when stern defence is made the Police complacently withdraw the case on the flimsy pretext of some or the other witness being ill and not able to attend the Court indefinitely.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The question, and the most important question, then arises: Is there nobody responsible to enquire into the severe strictures passed by the magistracy and punish the guilty officers or officer, or in other words, who is responsible for all this maladministration? Before I attempt to reply to this question, I would a little deviate to another point which is relevent and consistent with this query. Those who are scanning through, however hastily, their daily papers may not have failed to notice the strictures that are being passed almost every day by the Special Magistrate in the riot case at Mazagaon before discharging a number of accused some times a batch of as far as 20. In these riot cases so many have been discharged so far, some with strictures and some without strictures from the Court against the Police for mishandling and bungling the cases and thus putting into endless trouble, mental worry and bodily suffering of the poor erstwhile accused that the question naturally arises, as to who is responsible for all this bungling. Had not the Police or for the matter of that the head of the Crimes Department sufficient time to go into all the details of merit and demerits of the cases that after days of custoday as undertrial prisoners which entails torture of of mind and body for fear of suffering in the jail (for those who are bailed out) the police should be the complacent recipients of merited strictures from the Court for mishandling the cases? Surely the Deputy Commissioner (Crimes Department) had number of days at his disposal for going into details before giving his assent for the prosecution of so many of his Majesty's innocent lieges on the flimsy charge of riot. Therefore morally and legally the responsibility for the bungling is his viz. Deputy Commissioner C. D. This view is much strengthened by the fact that Prosecuting Inspector Finan more often than not pleaded in open court that he realized that there was no sufficient evidence in some cases but as he was asked to go on by his superior officers. He was helpless, I hope, the Home Member will, while enquiring into details of this public complaints will also enquire as to how far the Deputy Commissioner, Crimes Department is responisible for the misery of so many innocents who were unnecessarily prosecuted in spite of the advise of the Police Prosecutor that there was no case for their prosecution. And consequently discharged for want of evidance.

INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY NEEDED.

Now to the main query. Who is responsible for all this maladministration? My reply is, the head of the Crimes Department, viz., Deputy Commissioner Cauty. I write this in no carping or cavilling spirit but in the interest of the city and the Government. I ask the Home Member to make an independent personal enquiry by calling respectable citizens, prominent members of the bar practising at the police courts and the magistrates, and if satisfied to appoint an intelligent and efficient officer from the Imperial service as Deputy Commissioner. Let it be noted that I have not a word to say against the present Commissioner of Police. He is a thorough gentleman, efficient and sympathetic. He is quite new to Bombay, and being new he is, so to say, being led by the nose by his subordinates. Time may come, when after learning all the details, he may assume the role of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, who dismissed a Deputy Commissioner and two Police Superintendents in his regime as Commissioner of Police, not to say of the prosecution and conviction of some Police officers and a foreman of the Government Dock, and a Parsee head of Bombay Municipal Water Works. How far he follows in Mr. Edwards footsteps in administering his department is a matter for the future to see in which I hope he will give good account of himself, but in the meantime I again request the Government of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd and the Home Member to bestir themselves betimes and remove the evil complained of by the Bombay public. I will also, with due deference to the Home Member, suggest to him to ask for the full and complete records of all the individual Divisional Superintendents and see for himself how their past service and records stand to justify them in enjoying their present position and if he should find that most of them have such history attached to their past career that the present maladministration is the natural sequence, he should for the good name of the Police force and much more for the righteousness and justice of the administration should loose no time in raising the standard of the Bombay Police Force which may again deserve its boast of "loving righteousness and hating iniquity."

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AJMER NEWS

PEOPLE STRICTLY NON-VIOLENT.

(From A Correspondent.)
DELHI, Feb. 20.

Ajmere news have been completely suppressed by local authorities who have censored all telegrams going or coming in the names of local leaders. Even an ordinary piece of news, in connection with Kunwar Chandkaran Sarda who got six months' rigorous imprisonment in the court of an Hon. Magistrate was returned by the telegraphic authority marked as "objectionable." Ordinary telegrams of the Provincial Congress Committee, going to districts in the usual course of business, are censored by the Commissioner. This clearly shows the commissioners are in alliance with the telegraphic authority.

Thanks to the non-violence movement of Mahamatjee and the good efforts of the local leaders like Moulana Maunmddin, Pandit Chaurishanker Bhargava and Kunvar Chandkaran Sardha that not only organised volunteers of the Congress but also the entire masses of the town have shown great forbearance and complete self-control even under greatest provocations The other day a garden party was given to the retiring Commissioner, Mr. Pattarson, in the name of the "citizens of Ajmer." The volunteers, who went to impress the guests that the party was not on behalf of the citizens, were mercilessly caned by the Police, but all remained calm and quiet. It there were some stray incident like that it Chauri Chaura, there are more examples of non-violence throughout the country.

UNEXPLICABLE POLICE METHODS.

The distribution of Fatwa has brought many brilliant youths of Ajmer in jail, but the distribution of the same Fatwa to the sawars and the police in the Court by twenty organised volunteers left them unarrested. Some five hundred volunteers were organised for this collective Civil Disobedience, but the very first unit who went round the city in procession and distributed the Fatwa to the very police and mounted sawars who were kept in readiness of their arrest were left untouched though again and again they challenged the Police Superintendent and even to the Commissioner in his court that they were distributing the Fatwas!

In the trial of Kunwar Chand Karan Sarda the pleaders wanted case to be tried in the open court instead of the jail, but the Commissioner wanted pleaders to take an assurance from Pandit Gaurishanker Bhargava that complete peace and order would prevail before he could transfer the case to an open court. On the approach of pleaders to the Panditji he refused to give any undertaking to the Commissioner or the co-operating pleaders, but told that their very creed was non-violence and therefore there cannot be least doubt of any breach of peace. It was then that the case of Kunwar Chandkaran Sarda was transferred to the open court.

The Gigur's fair comes on the 1st March when the All-India Ulema Conference is going to meet in Ajmere. The Political Conference would also meet where all members of the All-India Congress Committee and Moderate friends are cordially invited. Mrs. Sarojini Najdu is elected President of the Conference, while Pandit Gaurishanker Bhargava is elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. P. Shershing and Moulvi Mohuddin are the General Secretaries of the Committee.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S REJOINDER

The "Citizen" of Madras writes:—

The Government of Madras have failed in their attempt to secure retration from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in regard to her allegations about some Martial law atrocities in Malabar. She mentioned that she had seen a woman with nine bayonet wounds on her body and had seen the photograph of a child who had his left arm chopped off. The Government should, without running into hysterics—the hysterics should be on the side of the public who would have every reason to cry out against the alleged outrages, if they are proved—have asked Mrs. Naidu for partiticulars about the cases. Without doing this, they rushed into the press with a threat of prosecution, and have nearly got their deserts now. Mr. K.P. Kesava Menon, writing to the Press has given details of the two cases and he has further stated that Mrs. Naidu spoke in Madras on information supplied by him. Mrs Naidu has done a public service by her bold exposure and it is now for the Government to institute inquiries into the allegations. We would go further and demand that, as Government have assumed such a deplorably one-sided attrtude in the matter, the investigation, if it should be acceptable to the public, should be entrusted to an independent committee of members of the Local Legislative Council not having anything to do with Malabar. Otherwise the public would have no faith in the conclusions which may be arrived at by the authorities.

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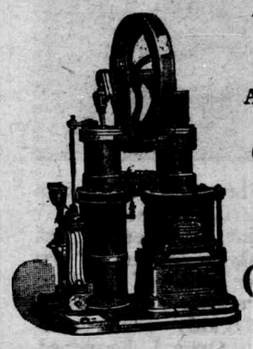
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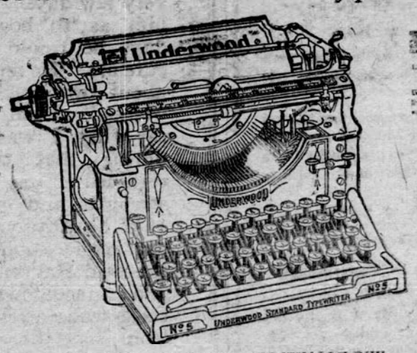

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Most of the imported toilet soaps, including those sold under well-known names are made from animal fats, derived chiefly from descessed animals, and are weighted with such useless substances as sugar, clay, soda-ash and bran.

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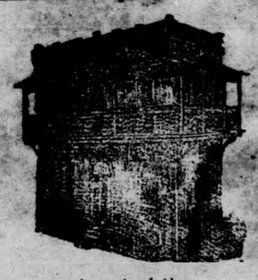

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